

Don't put this paper down until you have read the Editorial Page

SLIP KAISER U. S. BULLETS

CITIZENS MUST DIG OUT; CITY CANNOT DO IT

Clear Way for Milk and Coal or Go Without.

Grab a shovel! There will be a milk and fuel famine unless the citizens combine to clear the streets of snow. Yesterday the city spent \$10,000 in the employment of 2,500 laborers, 631 teams and seven snow plows and that whole campaign hardly made a dent in the drifts that have blocked all delivery of food and coal.

Each citizen is urged by the commissioner of public works, the Chicago Association of Commerce and all those responsible for the delivery of supplies, to lend a hand in the greatest emergency by reason of storm that the city has faced in many years.

Many Homes in Want.

Neither milk nor groceries could be delivered in near normal quantities yesterday. Coal wagons found it impossible to traverse the drifts. Frank Bennett, commissioner of public works, says the situation will not abate if the people depend upon the short-handed street cleaning department.

It is hoped that today there will be a clearing of the streets. At the suggestion of Mr. Bennett, the schools were dismissed early yesterday and hundreds of pupils set to work clearing away the snow. The clearance requiring property owners to keep their walks clear will be enforced in earnest by Chief Schuetzler today.

City Up Against It.

Mr. Bennett says it is impossible for the city authorities to cope with the situation. It would require weeks of work, he says, for the city forces to remove the snow. While areas remain in the grip of the drifts making it impossible to deliver either coal or food in these districts. Yesterday the city's downtown stores and the teaming companies gave their service toward clearing the hampered traffic.

Last night many citizens formed neighborhood clubs and shoveled block after block of snow, creating free passage for teams. It is now urged that their example be followed among the residents of every block in order that a desperate food and fuel situation may be averted.

Citizen Army Attacks Foo.

One hundred and fifty men in Farwell avenue, between Clark street and Glenwood avenue, Edgewater, attacked the snow in that two blocks stretch last night and made it safe for traffic.

Thirty men in Hermitage avenue between Leland and Lawrence avenues went after that stretch with shovels last night and in less than an hour made a passage wide enough for two teams. They reported that in addition to the practical results they had had a good time.

Each Must Do Share.

"I hope that every citizen will see the extraordinary occasion in the proper light," said Mr. Bennett. "The city is overwhelmed and to prevent danger to life and health it will be necessary for each man to do his share."

Traffic in all lines promises to be near normal to normal today to hasten the restoration and ultimate serious suffering.

But the record snowfall of 14.8 inches in twenty-four hours gave the city an experience yesterday which touched every phase of its activities from the outside up. Railroads, street cars, truck and pedestrian traffic struggled against an unprecedented handicap. Wholesale and retail business, packing plants, mission plants, and factories of all kinds suffered and labored to return to normal conditions. Schools, theaters, and other activities were disturbed.

Thousands Wild Shovels.

And in this situation thousands of shovels were wielded, thousands struggled to their work, and thousands made the best of a bad situation. When night fell release and relief seemed assured, with only a vague fear that the forecast of light snow

HER WORLD PROBLEM



EARL READING SPECIAL AGENT TO WASHINGTON

Will Combine Work of Embassy and War Mission.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Earl Reading, lord chief justice, has been appointed British high commissioner in the United States. Besides taking over the work of the British embassy in Washington he will have charge of the work of the British war mission and its establishment in New York and Washington. Earl Reading will retain his position of lord chief justice.

Official Report Issued.

The official announcement of Earl Reading's appointment says: "On the departure on leave of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the king has been graciously pleased to appoint Earl Reading, lord chief justice of England, to be his high commissioner in the United States in the character of an ambassador plenipotentiary on a special mission."

Lord Reading as high commissioner and special ambassador will have full authority over the members of all British missions sent to the United States in connection with the active prosecution of the war and the labors of such missions will be completely under his direction and control.

Lord Northcliffe will remain in London as chairman of the London headquarters of the British mission to the United States.

Northcliffe Praises Reading.

Viscount Northcliffe in a statement tonight said: "The nation is indebted to Earl Reading for taking up the tremendous task of representing the war cabinet of the British war mission to the United States at a time when the interdependence of the United States and the United Kingdom on each other's war efforts has assumed a scale little imagined by the public."

"The speed of the Anglo-American war effort has been impeded in the past by the need of one controlling head of all British affairs in the United States. Precious weeks have been wasted in correspondence, and equally precious hours in cabling."

Hurley Named Chairman of N. Y. Port War Board

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the shipping board, was late this afternoon selected chairman of the war board of the port of New York, succeeding Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who found it impossible to serve.

THE WEATHER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1918.
Sunrise, 7:18; sunset, 4:36. Moon rises at 5:05 a. m. Wednesday.
Chicago and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, probably followed by light snow; Wednesday snow, no decided change in temperature; moderate north to northeast wind, becoming fresh by Wednesday.
Illinois.—In increasing cloudiness Tuesday, followed by snow in north and central portions and rain or snow in south in afternoon or night and on Wednesday; slightly warmer in south and central portions Tuesday; colder Wednesday in west portion.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.

(Last 24 hours.)
MAXIMUM, 3 A. M., 1918.—33
MINIMUM, 3 A. M., TUESDAY, 10
3 a. m.—23 11 a. m.—19 7 p. m.—17
4 a. m.—21 12 m.—22 8 p. m.—16
5 a. m.—21 1 p. m.—22 9 p. m.—14
6 a. m.—20 2 p. m.—21 10 p. m.—13
7 a. m.—20 3 p. m.—20 11 p. m.—12
8 a. m.—20 4 p. m.—20 Midnight—11
9 a. m.—20 5 p. m.—20 1 a. m.—10
10 a. m.—19 6 p. m.—17 2 a. m.—10
Mean temperature for 24 hours to 7 p. m. 21; normal for the day, 24. Deficiency since Jan. 1, 32 degrees.
Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m. .35 inches. Excess since Jan. 1, 1.61 inches. Highest wind velocity, 31 miles an hour. From N.W. at 7:55 a. m.
Relative humidity, 7 a. m., 84; 7 p. m., 69.

YESTERDAY ELSEWHERE.

Temp. Low prev. 7 p. m. high night.
New York.....34 30 28 Cloudy
Boston.....34 30 28 Rain
Washington.....34 30 28 Snow
St. Louis.....18 24 18 Fair
Minneapolis.....2 6 8 Clear
San Francisco.....54 50 48 Clear
Galveston.....50 54 38 Clear

SHIPPER'S ADVICES.

Special Forecast for Shippers Within Radius of 500 Miles.
Protect shipments to reach destination by tomorrow night from temperatures as follows: North and west, zero to 10 degrees above; south, 12 to 20 above; east, 10 to 15 above.

THE WAR

Paris reports intense artillery actions on Verdun front and in Champagne. Five German planes are dropped in day.

British torpedo boat destroyer sunk in Mediterranean, with loss of six lives. American ship torpedoed and sunk; eight of crew missing.

Berlin reports violent artillery actions east of Ypres and in Cambrai sector.

London reports hostile artillery activity in Flanders.

Rome says British patrols again crossed Piave river.

Y. W. C. A. Advises Girls Not to Go to Washington

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—The Y. W. C. A. employment bureau today issued a statement advising girls not to come to Washington to accept private employment owing to the overcrowded conditions and high cost of board and rooms.

GOETHALS MADE TRANSPORT AND STORAGE CHIEF

New Plan Expected to Save Cars and Charges.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Reorganization of the war department, begun with the creation last month of the war council of high general officers, advanced a step further today with the appointment by Secretary Baker of Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, acting quartermaster general, to serve also as director of war department transportation and storage.

Wide economies in the use of cars and in shipping charges are expected from this centralization.

Under Central Control.

Behind the announcement stands the probability that army purchasing also will be drawn together under a central control. Steps to this end are under consideration, but legislation may be required to carry it out. The question of finding a man for the job, however, already has been taken up. Some officers think the duty should be placed under the general staff, but others believe a separate office should be created, to be filled by a civilian of national reputation for business ability.

Gets New Duties.

Gen. Goethals as acting quartermaster general directs the supply, sustenance, and pay departments of the army, supplemented by the embarkation and other services already established in his office, each with a general officer in charge. Under today's order he will in addition supervise transportation of all ordnance, engineers, signal corps, aviation service, and coast artillery material, as well as quartermaster supplies and troops.

ALL WAR ZONES ON VOLCANOES; BIG FIGHTS NEAR

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Although infantry operations in the major war theaters are of a minor character, signs are not wanting that big battles are in the process of making in Flanders, France, and Italy.

At various points in these three war zones intense and fiery duels are going on day and night. They are particularly severe in the region of Ypres and the Cambrai sector, where the British are facing the Germans, along the Aisne, on the Verdun sector, and along the Moselle river.

Southwest of Ypres, in Flanders, the Germans have made an attempt to enter British positions, but met with repulse and heavy losses.

These two maneuvers constitute the only activity by infantry forces at any point, except that small British patrols at several places forced crossings of the Piave river against the Austro-Italian allies.

PERSHING'S MEN DRINK TO EXCESS, CHURCH CHARGE

Army, Navy Officials Strenuously Deny Report.

New York, Jan. 7.—[Special.]—An indictment of the American army in France on grounds of intemperance, immorality, and depravity is connected in a "clip sheet" prepared and published by the board of temperance, prohibition, and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal church.

This board is a regularly constituted and authorized adjunct of the church. Its chairman is Bishop W. F. McDowell, formerly of Evanston, Ill.

Heads "Appalling Drunkenness Among Troops Imperils the Safety of the Army Abroad," the statement gives an alleged account of conditions as they exist among the American fighting forces in France.

From Roosevelt's Son.

The only authorities cited are a letter from "the son of America's most distinguished citizen" and a lady writing from a French seaport. The writer, obviously, is one of the sons of Theodore Roosevelt.

Inquiry disclosed that one of the Roosevelt boys had written his father in effect that "what he had seen in France had converted him to prohibition forever."

It was said for Col. Roosevelt today that he had held the letter in confidence and that reference to it by the board was entirely unauthorized.

Many Sent to Guardhouses.

The statement says, among other things: "Drink and the devil of syphilis are whipping American soldiers who have reached France into the guardhouses and hospitals by the thousands."

Ten hundred and forty-six men from one suburban community in the northeastern section of the United States were under guard for drunkenness after the first day in France.

"Nearly all of the officers of the last lot of men landing, not drunk their first night ashore," writes a lady from a French seaport. "What can they expect of their men?"

The article goes on to quote Raymond B. Fiedick of the commission on war camp activities as saying that alcohol up to 25 per cent was harmless.

Mr. Fiedick in Washington tonight gave out a copy of a letter he had written to the editor of the "clip sheet," in which he decried over making these statements.

U. S. ARMY MEN INDIGNANT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Much indignation has been caused among American army and navy officials and other Americans in London because of reports circulated in the United States that American soldiers and sailors in Europe were drinking to excess.

This indignation has been intensified by a charge made in his sermon at the city temple Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Fort Newton of Iowa, the pastor of drunkenness among American soldiers in England.

"When I see American boys staggering in the street drunk, I hate London," was one of the utterances of Dr. Newton.

The Rev. Dr. Newton said he was called recently to Eagle Hut, the Young Men's Christian association headquarters, and that there were three American soldiers there who were so intoxicated that they could not take off their clothes and go to bed.

One of these men, he added, had been baptized by him years ago.

Denial by Admiral Sims.

Vice Admiral William S. Sims, commander of the American naval forces, and Col. S. L. H. Stocum, military attaché at the American embassy in London, today declared that the charges of drunkenness were false.

Col. Stocum also declared that he had never seen a drunken American fighting man on this side of the water.

Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, and the secretaries of the embassy, the American consul general, and the officials of the consulate all made similar assertions.

Congressman's Arm May Be Broken by Street Fall

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Representative Thetus W. Sims of Tennessee, chairman of the house interstate commerce committee, suffered severe injuries about the shoulder when he fell on an icy pavement near the capitol today. Physicians believe tonight that either his arm or shoulder was broken.

Three Girls Missing; 'Strange Woman' Named

Three girls were reported missing yesterday—Alice Stearns, 16 years old, 1235 Grandville avenue; Cella Krueger, 16, of 1210 Wrightwood avenue, and Clara White, 17, of 2313 West Jackson boulevard.

Miss Krueger's mother told the police a strange woman had been calling up her daughter for several weeks.

GERMANS ASK PEACE FIXED BY HINDENBURG

'Mailed Fist' Crowd Seeks to Force Out Von Kuehlmann.

(By the Associated Press.)

The situation arising in the disagreement between the Teutonic allies and the Bolshevik leaders in Russia still remains clouded owing to lack of definite information concerning the trend the negotiations are taking, or whether they have entirely ceased.

An unofficial dispatch from Petrograd quotes M. Radak, one of the Bolshevik delegates who has been treating with the Austrians and Germans in Petrograd, as declaring that the Bolsheviks are definitely strengthening the fighting front, but that the Russians will accept no help from the entente allies if they are forced to fight again, as the Russians are fighting for an ideal and not for conquest.

The Bolsheviks, like the German working classes, M. Radak added, stand for a democratic peace, and if the German government attacks the Russians "it will display itself to its own people in its true light."

SEEK GUARANTEED FUTURE.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.—The National Liberty party of Brandenburg province at a meeting yesterday, a Berlin dispatch reports, declared the demands of the supreme army command in the east and the west must be decisive. It was agreed that the peace terms must be such as will guarantee Germany's future and be approved by Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. von Ludendorff.

Chancellor von Hertling received a number of party leaders yesterday, the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says, and gave them a reassuring account of the military and political situation. He also discussed a number of personal questions, possibly with reference to Gen. von Ludendorff, whose resignation has been reported and denied.

As a result of what the chancellor was able to report, the newspaper says, all grounds of disquietude may be regarded as having been removed.

Commended by Von Tirpitz.

Admiral von Tirpitz, voicing the demands of the Fatherland party and the pan-Germans regarding the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, has telegraphed to Chancellor von Hertling formally commending the firm stand taken by the chancellor towards the Russian demands.

In the position taken by Russia, the admiral says, is seen "the fruit of ten days' work of the entente."

He claims the transfer of the negotiations to Stockholm would constitute a decisive step on the path to a general peace which would have no regard for Germany's vital needs.

Attack On Kuehlmann.

The Rheinische Westfaliaische Zeitung violently attacks Dr. von Kuehlmann's conduct at the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, which it considers responsible, it says, for the intention of Gen. von Ludendorff, right hand man of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, to resign. An official Berlin dispatch last

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

The Chicago Advertising Score

In the week ending Jan. 6th, 1918, Chicago newspapers published the following number of columns of advertising: (The measurement is on the uniform basis of 300 agate lines per column. Figures from the Washington Press, an independent audit bureau.)

Morning and Sunday Papers

The Journal..... 827.76 columns
The Herald..... 238.65 columns
The Examiner..... 451.01 columns

Total, 3 morning and Sunday papers..... 1,517.42 columns

Evening Papers

The Daily News..... 541.73 columns
The Journal..... 238.65 columns
The American..... 244.79 columns
The Post..... 228.16 columns

Total, 4 evening papers..... 1,253.33 columns

Advertisements printed in other papers not accepted by The Tribune. 34.92 columns

The Tribune led for the week, printing 71% more than the first evening paper and more than the second, third and fourth evening papers combined.

Sink British Warship; Ten of Crew Lost

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A British torpedo boat destroyer has been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean sea, according to an admiralty announcement issued tonight.

All the officers of the destroyer were saved, but ten members of the crew were lost.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Premier Lloyd George, according to the Daily Mail, has received a most cordial telegram from President Wilson and the American government congratulating the premier on the speech he made Saturday expressing Great Britain's war aims.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The French government intends soon to recognize the independence of the Ukraine, it was announced today by Le Matin.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A long list of awards of different classes in the newly created Order of the British Empire, conferred for services in connection with the war, are published in the Official Gazette this evening.

Col. Sir Arthur Hamilton Lee, member of the house of commons for South Hants, is made a Knight of the Grand Cross; Alexander Caird, administrator of the New York headquarters of the British mission to America, and Lieut. Col. Campbell Stuart of Canada, vice chairman of the London headquarters of the British mission to America, are named knights commanders.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 3 a. m.—The Bolshevik government, the Times says it understands, is offering to Norway the wheat stored on the Murman coast and shipped from America for use in Petrograd.

It says the offer is made at a time when Petrograd and Finland are both said to be on the verge of starvation. Germany itself is offering wheat to Holland and the Scandinavian countries, it is added.

LABOR SERVICE PLANS 3,000,000 WORKERS ARMY

New Organization Will Seek to Equalize Supply.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Mobilization of 3,000,000 workers for agriculture, shipbuilding and war contract plants was intrusted today to the United States employment service by the department of labor.

Tremendous expansion of the service is in progress in preparation for recruiting men necessary to carry on the economic work in support of the military forces in the war. Solution of the labor shortage problem by this means is confidently proposed by the department and the cooperating labor organizations in answer to suggestions that conscription of labor is necessary.

Aid Work on Vessels.

One early result is expected to be the placing of 400,000 mechanics in shipbuilding plants to aid in hurrying to completion the merchant marine program.

John B. Danmore of Montana, solicitor for the department of labor, will be the national director of the employment service by appointment of Secretary Wilson. He will have as his assistants Robert Watson of Massachusetts and Charles T. Clayton of Maryland. Samuel J. Gompers of New York, son of the labor leader, will succeed Mr. Watson as the department's chief clerk.

Plan of New Service.

Organization plans of the new service were described in an official statement, which said, in part: "Through the utilization of existing and projected federal, state, and municipal employment offices and state defense councils the federal employment service will cover the entire continent with a network of interrelated labor exchanges. These will 'recruit' and transfer workers from one section to another and eliminate the present chaotic situation of a surplus of workers in one region and a shortage in another."

Allen Enemies Are Free.

The department of justice is supposed to have rounded up all the alien enemies in the United States and taken steps to prevent them from committing hostile acts. There is reason to believe that these operations have been a farce.

About 30,000 alien enemies have been taken into custody by the department of justice, but only 300 have been interned. Those released have been paroled to persons who have undertaken to be responsible for the proper conduct of the alien enemies.

The bureau of navy intelligence caused the arrest recently of 194 alien enemies employed by the Sperry Gyroscopic company in New York. Attorney General Gregory almost immediately released 191 of the suspects.

Special Agents Protest.

The department of justice contends that there were no grounds for releasing any of the alien enemies released. Some of the agents, however, who investigated the cases of the suspects, protested against their release, asserting their convictions that German spies

TRAITORS SEND CARTRIDGES BY SHIP, LOADS

2 Hidden Cargoes Seized on Board 'Neutral' Boats.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—That ammunition for the German army is being manufactured in the United States under the supervision of German reserve officers and secretly exported is the amazing charge that is designed to be the subject of the next congressional investigation.

The charge is backed up by evidence of a circumstantial character, the presentation of which will necessitate explanations by the treasury department and the department of justice.

Found on Norse Steamer.

It appears that on Dec. 20 British naval forces intercepted the Norwegian steamer Tula, bound from New York to Copenhagen, with a miscellaneous cargo of apparently innocent articles. The ship had clearance papers in perfect order issued by the treasury department at New York.

The British commander, however, ordered a thorough search of the Tula's cargo. Before the search had proceeded far boxes containing small arms ammunition were discovered. Altogether there were 600,000 rounds of ammunition designated as hardware to an individual in Copenhagen who, according to the British authorities, has been secretly dealing with the Germans.

The ammunition was seized and a report of the incident made to the British government. The report contains the statement that the ammunition was suitable exclusively to small arms used by the German army.

Found by U. S. Patrol.

Eleven days later another vessel was intercepted after sailing from New York. This time by American naval patrol, and the cargo searched. Aboard this ship were found 1,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition identical in character with the ammunition seized on the Tula. As in the case of the Tula, the shipment of ammunition was consigned as hardware to the mysterious individual in Copenhagen.

There are circumstances which lead experts to believe that specifications for the ammunition were sent from Germany recently and that the manufacture was carried out under supervision of German agents, probably German reserve officers in disguise.

How Trick Was Worked.

How long this has been going on government officials do not pretend to say. They are reluctant to discuss the matter at all. The treasury department is trying to figure out how ships could have been cleared containing ammunition consigned to Copenhagen.

An investigation by both the treasury department and the department of justice is now in progress. The theory upon which the investigators are proceeding is that the ammunition was made in one or more of the numerous factories in the German communities of New Jersey in the vicinity of New York. The boxes containing the ammunition were then transported to the docks, probably by motor trucks, and secretly substituted for boxes containing innocent hardware previously inspected and passed by the treasury agents.

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and dangerous characters who were living and comfort to the enemy were among the number.

It was pointed out to the department of justice that the German spy would find it to his advantage to carry on his work if paroled to an American citizen, for such disposition would indicate the confidence of the American government in his integrity and tend to disarm suspicion. If later he should be caught at his espionage activities he had nothing to fear but internment.

Move to Safeguard Port.

The war department has under consideration a plan for the safeguarding of supplies of high explosives shipped by the government and the allies through the port of New York.

Secretary of War Baker and Irving P. Bush, executive officer of the New York port war board, today conferred regarding plans looking primarily to the protection of the lives and property of New Yorkers from explosives. Mr. Baker expressed the wish that the matter be not widely discussed beyond securing New York that steps are being taken along this line.

It is known that the plan involves the acquisition of certain land for storage purposes.

SHOWS KAISER FEARS U. S.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—Secret regulations issued to the German press by the Kaiser's government, which have fallen into the hands of the state department, give conclusive proof that amazing mailed fist tactics have been resorted to in an effort to keep the truth of war's reverses from the German people.

The secret censorship regulations show that not only does the German government prohibit the publication of unfavorable war news, but that it suggests subjects which the newspapers are to discuss and indicates the manner in which these subjects are to be editorially dealt with.

One important revelation resulting from the exposure of this method of keeping the "lid" on German public opinion is that the German government fully realizes the extent of American war preparations and the menace they hold for Teutonic plans of conquest. A revelation equally important is that the German government encouraged the press to brand the American preparations as "bluff," which accounts for the insistence of the German press on discounting American military participation in France.

Special Rules in United States.

One of these paragraphs in the censorship regulations, under date of June 5, 1917, told of American plans to send five divisions to France and instructed the press to print the news only with certain suggested comment.

The paragraph further stated that "Full Parisian informs us that five American divisions, numbering 125,000 men, may be expected in France in the autumn of 1917. It is urgently requested not to reproduce this information without comment. We do not wish to underestimate the ability of America to accomplish things, but must not, on the other hand, overestimate it. In order to bring a division over from America, 75,000 tons must be shipped, trip twice. Therefore, from the mere fact of lack of space, the transportation of such a body of troops within certain fixed limits is impossible. Moreover, it is to be remembered that these troops, properly by autumn. These facts, which have recently been discussed in the German war news, cannot be too strongly emphasized in the discussion of that French news."

News to America.

Incidentally this news furnished the German press, a month after the United States entered the war, that the German government last June gave German papers news which papers in the United States to this day have not been permitted to print.

Another secret censorship order to the press, dated June 8, warned the press that the German government fully realizes the importance of American war preparations, but cleverly suggests the use of the term "bluff," which has continued to accompany every German newspaper reference to American military plans.

This paragraph said:

"While the news about America's war preparations, such as the organization and outfitting of an army of 1,000,000 strong, to reinforce the French-English front is looked upon, in that form, as 'bluff,' the spreading of which may unfavorably affect the opinion of the German people, yet the fact must not be overlooked that, on the other hand, the United States, with the support of its capacity for material and industrial management, is arming itself for war with great energy and tenacity. The war preparations in America are, therefore, as was intimated in the relictage at the time, not at all to be made light of, but must be taken seriously without on that account being made a source of worry."

PRIVATE CONTROL OF ROADS GONE IN PRESENT FORM?

New York, Jan. 7.—[Special.]—It looks as if the railroads have passed permanently from private control in the form that we have known. Whether or not this is a good thing must now remain to be seen," said Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City bank and director of the war effort and war savings stamp campaign, addressing members of the Rubber Association of America at its annual banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight.

"The breakdown did not come on Dec. 23, it started far back of that in the unfair treatment the railroads have had. It lies in the impossible situation in which the railroads have been placed, with increasing cost of operation, rapidly increasing wages, higher cost of living in every particular, without an adequate increase in income."

"We are seeing the development of a type of state socialism the world over," he continued. "It is indicated in price fixing and fuel and food administrations."

J. D. Rockefeller Gives \$5,000,000 for War Work

New York, Jan. 7.—Receipt of a check for \$5,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller to enable the Rockefeller foundation to meet increasing demands for its various forms of war work.

Christians Died From Gas

Christians died 77 years old, 2343 West Tenth street, was found dead last night in the gas chamber at the State Prison.

GERMANS SPURN TERMS OF PEACE BY LLOYD GEORGE

Claim Speech Shows Entente Has Lost Its Powers.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.—German newspapers containing comment on Premier Lloyd George's war aims speech of Saturday reached Amsterdam today. The *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin says:

"This, the first tangible British peace offer, is a fresh indication of our strength and a proof of England's weakness. Peace conditions at the expense of our allies are unacceptable to us. Likewise peace terms offering the return of our colonies in exchange for reinforcement of the British position in Asia are unacceptable."

"Lloyd George has made it clear to our allies that the German armies are fighting in the west at least as much for them as for Germany."

"Seek to Disrupt Germany."

"Lloyd George's declarations show a tone in regard to us which is indeed changed," the *Volkszeitung* says, "but the old imperialistic aims are wholly maintained. The British premier believes his first declaration that he does not desire the destruction of Germany by his subsequent statement that he wishes to detach Alsace-Lorraine and give to Poland portions of Prussian territory in the east. Despite assurances to the contrary, he also wishes to rob Austria-Hungary and Turkey."

"Under a flow of phrases is apparent the old desire to smash Germany's power forever and safeguard England's power forever," the *Local Anseiger* says. "The answer to this will be spoken by our armies in the west and by our U-boats."

British Union by It.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—If the country's opinion can be judged by expressions in the London press it may be said that never before has Premier Lloyd George won such universal approval as is given to his statement of Saturday.

With the exception only of the *Morning Post*, which, however, is not opposed to the premier's thesis, the London papers join in a chorus of approval.

The *Times* declares it is the most important state document since the declaration of war. It commends the moderation of the statement, which, however, it thinks may disconcert some tried friends and allies and even lend itself to some misapprehension. The *Daily Mail* says that nothing could be more simple or more democratic than the statement, and the whole British people are solid behind it. The *Globe* declares it will never get better terms.

Paris Is Well Pleased.

(Copyright, 1918, by the Publishers Company (New York World).)

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Public opinion and the press here warmly praise Lloyd George's speech of Saturday, agreeing that the British premier's utterances may have important consequences. Le *Journal* says:

"Never have we seen the ideas of war and peace expressed with so much precision. The declaration is calculated to satisfy the peoples of democracy, even that of Russia."

"The speech is a most perfect expression of the conditions the allies demand for peace," says *Figaro*. "It is a noble, categorical response to the enemy's ultimatum."

Marcel Kéroux, writing in the *Echo de Paris*, says:

"We may note the promise that will do eternal honor to British loyalty: Britain's pledge to stand by the side of France to the death."

The royalist organ, *La Action Française*, points out that the speech is "a revision of the war aims of the entente that has been demanded from all sides. It is shown that the question of Alsace-Lorraine is a sine qua non of peace."

ROADS EXPECT ONLY FEW MORE PASSENGER CUTS

The reduction of passenger train service in and out of Chicago has about reached its limit, according to heads of various railroads. More than 300 passenger trains have already been taken off their runs in the east and a number have been withdrawn by western roads.

Traffic conditions in the east are deplorable, one Chicago executive said yesterday, whereas in the west there is little congestion, except that resulting from snow closed yards.

The committee recently appointed to reduce passenger train service in Chicago has been meeting daily, but has not as yet made a report. It is expected that its recommendations will be made public Thursday.

Director General McAdoo announced yesterday that he expects passenger train service out of Chicago to be further reduced, but the question of just what trains are to be taken off has been left to the discretion of the local committee.

The discontinuance of passenger and freight soliciting offices by the government, which will result in the discharge of thousands of agents and clerks, probably will be protested.

The Chicago Traffic club's board of directors discussed this matter at length yesterday and the question of forwarding a formal protest was left to the discretion of President Charles B. Hopper.

Detectives McGark and Mulvihill Head List

The efficiency list for December of the detective agents of the police department has been posted. First place is given Frank McGark and Patrick Mulvihill for the third consecutive month. They have headed the list six times in the last year. Johnson and Gratton were second and Essig and Piper third.

HIGH BRITISH COMMISSIONER TO U. S.

Lord Reading and Wife, Who Will Come to Washington.



Lord and Lady Reading

LANDIS DEFINES 'THE LOWEST MAN IN ALL AMERICA'

Time to Swat Anti-War Politicians, Says Judge.

"Now is the time to swat the parasitic politicians who are against America's war for democracy."

This was how Federal Judge K. M. Landis paid his respects to those public men who are opposed to the national government's war plans. The judge made a talk last night before the Covenant club.

"There are Germans in this country," said the judge, "who want to go back to Berlin after the war and ask the Kaiser for the right to wear a decoration because they aided in sacrificing this country."

Poles Become Patriots.

"The Polish Jews in this country have become patriots since they found out that victory for the allies is not a victory for Romanoff."

"There are Irish who are so mad at the British that they are not loyal Americans."

"The lowest man in all America, however, is the politician who aspires to office on a nonwar basis. They are the men who are against the income tax and the compulsory service law. We have a chance at these fellows. Why not swat them for me when you get to the polling places?"

One Basis for Office.

"Is the man right on the war?" ought to be considered as the basis for electing men to all offices, from president to constable. Make this your policy. Keep books on these politicians who would sacrifice your country."

"We ought to organize a regiment of lawyers to brand the 'whiners,' the men with large incomes who whine against the income tax."

The judge brought the meeting to the feet cheering when he read a patriotic poem written by his son, Reed Landis, who is with the American overseas forces.

Alleging Alienation, Asks \$100,000 from Papa-in-Law

New York, Jan. 7.—[Special.]—Dorothy Gates Herrman, actress, today filed suit for \$100,000 against her father-in-law, James S. Herrman, wealthy contractor and builder, charging he alienated the affections of her husband, Philip Herrman. She withdrew a similar suit last year.

The couple were married Jan. 15, 1915, when Herrman was a Harvard student, 19 years old. The bride was a Winter Garden chorus girl. The elder Herrman started annulment proceedings on the ground his son was under age. Supreme Court Justice Gavegan refused to grant the annulment.

Hello Girls Mobilized in Loop Hotel Barracks

The telephone company fortified itself yesterday with the fighting spirit of the storm by reserving sleeping quarters for their operators at the Hotel La Salle and Hotel Sherman Monday night. Reservations were made by the telephone company after it was found that it would be impossible to get the operators to and from their homes.

Sewer Gas Fells Six Laborers Down 165 Feet

Six laborers employed in the Lawrence avenue intake excavation work were overcome by sewer gas while at a depth of 165 feet. They were rescued by means of a small lift at the Clarendon avenue entrance and taken to the Lake View hospital, where they were revived.

SEEK TO AMEND RAILROAD PLAN WILSON URGES

Fears of Ownership Will Be Basis of the Contest.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—The administration railroad bill to provide for compensation to owners of the roads for properties the government has taken was considered today by senate and house committees on interstate commerce. Developments of the day included:

1. Railroad executives made it clear they were not satisfied with the basis of compensation provided in the administration bill. They contended that the basis of compensation should be the value and earning power of the roads as they stood when taken over.

2. Amendments to the bill were introduced by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire and Senator Watson of Indiana, both Republicans, which would make a definite end of the federal control of the roads, one at the close of the war and the other six months thereafter.

3. Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina was selected by the Democratic steering committee to succeed the late Senator Newlands of Nevada as chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee and Senator James E. Kentucky to fill the vacancy on the committee caused by Senator Newlands' death.

Unite Against Ownership.

The amendments offered by Senator Gallinger and Senator Watson were presented following a consultation among a number of Republican senators over section 13 of the administration bill, which is as follows:

"That the federal control of transportation systems herein and heretofore provided for shall continue for the duration of the period of the war and until congress shall thereafter order otherwise."

Republicans opposed to permanent government operation of the roads, which means eventual government ownership, object to the last clause of this section, which would extend the government control of the roads until the future, to put an end to it. Democrats who oppose government ownership feel much as the Republicans do. There will probably come a struggle, therefore, in which party lines will be obliterated and in which government ownership will be the issue.

Argument of Rail Men.

The senate interstate commerce committee today had before it representatives of the railroads, Alfred F. Thom, general counsel for the railroad executives' advisory committee, and Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific railroad.

Both Mr. Thom and Kruttschnitt told the committee the railroads were opposed to the administration's plan of taking the average net railway operating income for the three years ending June 30, 1917, as a basis for the compensation to be allowed the railroads for their property by the government.

"We believe that the only fair or legal means is to find out what the value of these properties was at the time they were taken over," Mr. Thom said. He added that the government was taking the use of the roads, and that it should pay for the use of them at the value of that use at the time the roads were taken.

Says Roads Spent Much.

Mr. Kruttschnitt said that the basis of compensation suggested by the president would be fair if the year 1915 were eliminated and 1916 and 1917 were taken as a basis for compensation. He also insisted that it was not fair to halt at June 30, 1917, but that they should be given the benefit of their operations up to Dec. 31, 1917.

He pointed out that otherwise the roads would lose the benefit of the business they were doing at the time they were taken over, and of the investments they had made during that time in improvements and repairs. Some of the large systems, he said, had gone deep into surpluses which they had amassed in order to purchase new rolling stock and make improvements.

IN LINE OF DUTY

Chicago Aviation Man Killed in France and Joliet Surgeon Who Succumbed to Pneumonia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The deaths of Lieut. William S. Ely and Sergt. George E. Houdek in an airplane accident in France were reported today by Gen. Pershing. Ely lived at 801 East avenue, Rochester, N. Y., and Houdek lived at 1118 Monticello avenue, Chicago.

Gen. Pershing also reported the death of Capt. William E. Harwood of pneumonia. He lived at 1506 Western avenue, Joliet, Ill.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—John Stark of Athol, Mass., an American student at a French flying school, was killed on Saturday when his machine suddenly plunged to the ground while he was flying at a height of 200 yards.

Sergt. George E. Houdek enlisted ten days after the United States declared war and went to France with the Thirtieth Aerial squadron, one of the first of the Pershing units, last August. Though only a short time in service he had won promotion steadily.

Capt. William E. Harwood of Joliet, was 39 years old and despite his age worked side by side with much younger men and won promotion from lieutenant to captain. He first volunteered for service with the Red Cross hospital unit but was rejected because of his age. Later he was accepted in view of his success with the X-ray. He received promotion after landing in France.

Capt. Harwood was aboard the Mongolia when an explosion killed two nurses and injured others. The vessel ran the gantlet of submarines and later Capt. Harwood's unit was subjected to attack by aeroplanes bombs.

BRITISH SEIZE 114,544 IN YEAR

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The war office has issued a summary of the British captures and losses in the war during 1917. The total captures on all fronts numbered 114,544 prisoners and 781 guns. The losses numbered 25,379 prisoners and 165 guns.

British casualties reported during the week ending today total 18,498. The losses were divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds...113,332
Wounded or missing...448,165

Simplify War Methods in Treating U. S. Wounded

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 7.—Plans for the care of American soldiers include a radical departure from former methods of treating wounded. An announcement made today by Surgeon General Bradley says that a method has been formulated assuring each case continuous treatment from the dressing station on the fighting lines, through many hands, to the base hospital.

Fire Sunday night caused the destruction of one of the largest dairy farms near Harvard, Ill., with a loss of \$15,000. Forty-five head of cows, two horses, and feed and farm machinery were burned. The fire is said to have been incendiary. Blake B. Bell, head of the Harvard Council of Defense committee, owned one half and Jay S. Hawver, a retired farmer, the other.



LYON & HEALY OFFER

"First Aid" French for American Soldiers

BY MEANS OF VICTOR RECORDS

A practical method by which the soldier, the tourist or the business man may be able to express his various wants intelligibly both as to phraseology and pronunciation, in correct French.

With each set, consisting of three Victor records, two booklets are provided in which the method of study and the widest application of the records are fully described. All the words and phrases used on the records are repeated in these booklets, so that the spoken word and the printed word may be the more closely associated. No effort has been made to deal in the complexities of grammar—no verbs are used except in the make-up of phrases—but we have provided simple, easily learned phrases by means of which a man may take care of his personal needs and move about with ease in France.

Price, \$2.50 per set.

Lyon & Healy Wabash Avenue at Jackson
Everything Known in Music

SENATE PASSES BILL TO LEASE OIL, COAL LANDS

Walsh-Pittman Measure Opens Big Mineral Resources of U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Walsh-Pittman oil and coal land leasing bill was passed by the senate today by a vote of 37 to 32. It now goes to the house.

The bill has been pending in the senate for four years. Its passage at this session was made possible by an agreement to eliminate from its provisions the naval oil reserves, which was urged by the navy department.

A separate bill providing for the operation of these reserves by the government, the leases of the present claimants being obtained, either through condemnation proceedings or by direct purchase, is being framed now and will be introduced as soon as approved by President Wilson.

Seeks to Curb Monopolies.

As passed, the bill provides for the general leasing of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, and sodium lands by the secretary of the interior, with royalties to be paid to the government, and for purchase of the lands by lessees under certain conditions.

The principal fight today was over sections which Senator Pittman, in charge of the measure, declared were inserted as a protection against monopolies. They provide that no person, association, or corporation shall be permitted to hold by lease an area greater than 2,560 acres and that lessees shall not hold more than a tenth interest in any organization engaged in the transportation or refining of minerals.

An amendment by Senator Sterling permitting holders of claims to combine with the consent of the secretary of the interior for the purpose of constructing pipe lines and refineries was adopted.

Halts Land Withdrawals.

Senator Thomas vigorously opposed the Sterling amendment and sections limiting lessees' stock in refining companies, declaring that he did not believe congress should penalize a man for buying stock. His motion to strike out the section was rejected.

The senate also rejected Senator Kirby's amendment which would have authorized the president to develop, mine, and operate coal and oil properties on public lands when the public exigencies require it.

An amendment by Senator King providing that no public mineral lands can be withdrawn by the president or any reserve created except by act of congress, was accepted. Another amendment by the Utah senator providing for the ceding of all unreserved public lands to the states was defeated.

QUITS ALIEN PROPERTY OFFICE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Morris Rosenthal, chairman of the law bureau of the alien property custodian's office, headed by Mitchell, has resigned. Lee C. Bradley, Birmingham, Ala., is the new custodian.



Milk Supply.

Little serious action was taken today to remedy the milk shortage, which was caused by a strike by many milk trains. The situation is not yet serious, but the city is running low on milk. The city is running low on milk. The city is running low on milk.

The opening of after the Christmas season has handicapped schools falling to nearly 100,000 pupils. The situation is not yet serious, but the city is running low on milk. The city is running low on milk. The city is running low on milk.

In Aurora and other towns the farmers are delivering plants late. The situation is not yet serious, but the city is running low on milk. The city is running low on milk. The city is running low on milk.

The situation is not yet serious, but the city is running low on milk. The city is running low on milk. The city is running low on milk.

Score of Transportation Co. Paul, Soc. and Nor

CITIZENS DIG OUT CANN

Clear Your Streets and Milk of Go With

(Continued from page 1)

late today and an might add to the but. The trouble cent situation. Street sweepers, working had opened most- early in the day, and the elevated, probably 50 per cent the city were able fices, shops, and on- ness almost on time day the street car work, and by night or two minor exco with the promise th- ing today.

The railroads d with plows, and b- resuming a normal situation. Street cars came in morning, no trouble within seventy-five Northwestern rail reported improving.

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Score of Transportation Co. Paul, Soc. and Nor

THE CITY TRIES TO DIG ITSELF OUT AFTER SMOTHERING STORM

Photographs Taken Yesterday in Various Sections Show How Chicago Struggled to Emerge from the Snowdrifts.

PASSES
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LANDS

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C. Jan. 7. — The
and coal land lease
by the senate late
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Monopolies.
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Senator Sterling
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Withdrawals.

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Senator King pro-
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Another amend-
senator providing
unreserved public
was defeated.

RTY OFFICE.
7-Morris Room
s, Bureau of the
office, headed by
e, Lee C. Brad-
the new counsel.

CITIZENS MUST DIG OUT; CITY CANNOT DO IT

Clear Your Street for Coal
and Milk or You May
Go Without.

(Continued from first page.)

late today and snow on Wednesday
might add to the burden.

The trouble centered in the traffic
situation. Street cars with plows and
sweepers, working all Sunday night,
had opened most of the main lines
early in the day, and with normal traf-
fic on the elevated lines, in most cases,
probably 50 per cent of the workers in
the city were able to get to their of-
fices, shops, and other places of busi-
ness almost on time. Throughout the
day the street car lines kept up the
work, and by night all lines, with one
or two minor exceptions, were open,
with the promise that all would be run-
ning today.

The railroads dug themselves out
with plows, and by night traffic was
resuming a normal appearance. East-
ern trains came in almost on time, re-
sulting in regular deliveries. Officials
for producers and distributors, backed
by the word of the railroads, promised
to deliver normal milk supply tomo-
row. There was plenty of food in the
city, though local deliveries were slow
and irregular.

Milk Supply Cut.
Little serious suffering was caused
by food shortage, though the milk sup-
ply was cut in half by inability of
many milk trains to get to the city in
time for regular deliveries. Officials
for producers and distributors, backed
by the word of the railroads, promised
to deliver normal milk supply tomo-
row. There was plenty of food in the
city, though local deliveries were slow
and irregular.

The coal supply was sufficient, for
the most part, though many of the
Gary steel plants were short, both in
fuel and men, and war contracts were
somewhat delayed. County Fuel Ad-
ministrator Durham promised a suffi-
cient supply for all purposes if streets
are opened to deliveries and the rail-
roads do what is expected of them to-
day.

The opening of the public schools
after the Christmas holidays was seri-
ously handicapped by the snow, seven
schools failing to open and approxi-
mately 100,000 pupils being absent,
while 3,500 teachers were late.

Comparatively few serious accidents
were reported, and only three deaths
for the entire storm.

HALF RATIONS OF MILK

Chicago is on half rations of milk
this morning.
Milk trains have right of way on
practically all railroads running into
the city, however, and loading distri-
butors told THE TRIBUNE last night
there would be plenty of milk in the
city by afternoon.

Betting plants in the country dis-
tricts are not yet receiving a normal
supply for Chicago shipment, but
farmers are making headway break-
ing through the great drifts which
block the roads.

The Kenosha division of the North-
western was not clear last night, but
on other divisions milk trains were
being rushed to relieve the Chicago
situation.

In Aurora and other Fox river val-
ley towns the farmers reached the
betting plants late, but managed to
deliver a nearly normal supply.

The situation in Lake county is still
serious. Nine plants failed last night
to deliver a pound of milk in Chicago.
Among these was the Keo & Chapell
plant at Gilmer. The tieup of the
Palatine, Lake Zurich and Wauconda
steam road forced the Wauconda
creamery to close.

Scarcity of Towns Report.
Transportation difficulties on the St.
Paul, Soo, and Northwestern prevented



An eight pound baby slid into the
world on the crest of the storm yester-
day when Mrs. Daniel McGinnis, wife
of an Evanston fireman, was taken to
the Evanston hospital on a sled, be-
cause ambulances could not pass through the snow.

Sympathy for the "poor poetmen"
went astray, according to the mail car-
riers, who were supposed to be trug-
ling through the snow under heavy
loads. One mail carrier reported he
had only two letters to deliver all day,
mail failing to arrive at his station.

At 2 a. m. yesterday morning Nic-
olas A. Lees, engineer at the Chicago
Normal college, started cleaning a path
from the building to the Rock Island
railroad station. Then he started back
to the school only to find that the path
had disappeared.

Fancy prices for milk made their ap-
pearance with the storm. A. J. Vyse
of 3204 Sheridan road reports that he
was asked 25 cents a quart for milk
and that he saw one man buy three
quarts for 75 cents.

Many dairies from shipping even after
they got the milk. Bottling plants
and creameries at Crystal Lake, Har-
vard, Big Foot, Poplar Grove, Twin
Tree, Mokena, Gurnee, Grayslake,
Round Lake, Spring Grove, and Lib-
ertyville reported they received be-
tween 50 and 75 per cent of the nor-
mal supply.

Other Food Troubles.

Shipping and hauling activities had
to be suspended in the produce trade
because of the storm. Prices, however,
were not greatly affected. Hundreds of
cows of live stock that should have been
in the morning did not reach the
market until too late to be placed on
sale. Eleven thousand hogs and sev-
eral hundred cattle and sheep were
carried over unsold. Prices were ad-
vanced to the extent of 35¢ to 40¢ a
hundred pounds for hogs and 25¢ for
sheep and lambs.

WAR PLANTS SUFFER.

Delay in government war contract
work was caused by the storm in the
Calumet region, approximately 7,000
steel and munitions workers being
snowbound in their homes. The plants
employ around 28,000 men. The most
serious condition was caused by the
fuel shortage.

Coke is supplied the blast furnaces
and even of the Calumet region by the
Illinois steel company in South Chi-
cago and transported by the Elgin, Jo-
let and Eastern railroad. The com-
pany's plan is said to be the largest in
the United States, employing about

Uncle Sam's jackies refused to be
"snowbound." When the Great Lakes
Naval Training station mail trucks
failed to make their way through the
storm Capt. Moffett got hold of a don-
key engine and a baggage car and ran
it up to the electric line. The sailors
got their mail.

One man was made happy by the
storm. A Norwegian servant on the
Westleigh farm of Louis F. Swift yester-
day made the mile and a half trip to
the Lake Forest postoffice on "skis"
and negotiated it in record time.

Snow shovellers' wages are up. They
jumped from 1¢ usual 30 cents an
hour to 37½ cents, with coffee and
sandwiches thrown in, and finally
reached 50 cents an hour, with the St.
Paul railroad as the highest bidder.

A literary young woman was nearly
mobbed on an Illinois Central train
when she forgot herself and read aloud
from "Walter Pichard Eaton's story
of 'Green Trails and Upland Pas-
turage.'" "Snow, what a host of pleas-
ant associations the word awakes,"
she murmured. Curtain.

12,000 men. Ten thousand tons of coal
are used daily by the plant in the pro-
duction of coke.

Helmet Work Delayed.

The sheet steel plant of the Ameri-
can Sheet and Tinplate company,
which employs 2,500 men, is engaged
in the manufacture of trench helmets.
A third of the employees were kept at
home. The plant had to run at 30 per
cent capacity.

Similarly the American Bridge com-
pany, manufacturing ribs, plates, and
shapes for ocean going liners, which
employs 3,000 men, had to operate with
one-fourth of its force absent.

Not an employee appeared at the
plant of the Aetna Explosive company,
which is situated in the dunes country
at the Gary limits and was completely
snowed in. It employs 1,000 men. It
is short of coal.

Another industry crippled was the
Union Drawn Steel company plant,
which normally employs 500 men, and
is engaged on a contract for aeroplane
pipes.

RAILROADS WINNING OUT

Following a thirty-six hour battle
with wind and snow, railroads enter-
ing Chicago last night were able to
report partial victory over the drifts

and announce that train schedules
gradually were coming back to normal.
As a rule, trains were from fifty
minutes to four hours late, with the
majority around the smaller figure.
The Chicago and Northwestern en-
countered considerable trouble, as did
the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul,
The New York Central, Illinois Central,
and Michigan Central, however, re-
ported cleared tracks.

St. Paul train No. 502, due in Chi-
cago at 9 o'clock yesterday morning,
arrived at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,
while a Big Four train from Cincin-
nati, due to arrive at 7 o'clock, steamed
in at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The
passengers on this train went hungry
until nearly noon, when a stop was
made at Kankakee.

Flyer Almost on Time.
The Twentieth Century Limited over-
the New York Central was less than
an hour late yesterday, arriving at
Englewood exactly on time. Train-
men reported that the storm belt ex-
tended east for about fifty miles, and
that congestion inside this belt was
responsible for all New York Central
delays.

The Badger State Express, No. 516,
from St. Paul and Minneapolis, arrived
here approximately eighteen hours
late. Train No. 520, from Elroy, Wis.,
arrived almost twenty-three hours late
on what is normally a seven hour jour-
ney. The Northwestern reported seri-
ous trouble on this entire line.

Persons depending on the Illinois
Central suburban service waited for
hours to get trains, to give up finally
in disgust. The road made no attempt
at regular service. The intermittent
service was operated over the through
tracks, which are in the middle of the
group. At most of the stations men
and women clambered through drifts
four and five feet high to get to the
tracks.

THE COAL SITUATION

"Let every one do his part toward
cutting a path for coal trucks and
other wagons by getting out in the
street with a shovel and helping clear
away the drifts near his home and we
will have little trouble. The job is
too big for the city."

This is one of the remedies proposed
by Raymond E. Durham, chairman of
the Cook county committee of the fuel
administration.

"No cars of coal are being handled
today," continued Mr. Durham. "It
may be a couple of days before the
tracks are clear enough to enable
switching to be resumed. An unusually
large number of cars have been loaded
at the mines and we will have a good
supply when they are sent to us."

"We have been able to take care
of all of our customers today, and
some others," said Fred W. Upham of
the Consumers' company. "The only
exception is in some of the outlying
districts where we cannot get into our
yards or through the streets. If the
city will clear the streets we can de-
liver coal to every one."

SCHOOLS HANDICAPPED.

The snowstorm played havoc with
the public schools. It was the opening
day after the Christmas vacation. Fol-
lowing is a summary of the storm's
toll:

Seven schools and branches closed.
100,000 children absent.
3,500 teachers late.
No crippled children attended.
No school board buses ran.
Four out of 100 deaf children at the
Deaf center attended.

ILLINOIS, IOWA AND WISCONSIN TOWNS EMERGE

ILLINOIS, Wisconsin, and Iowa
towns yesterday emerged slowly
from drifts of snow after what
was reported as the worst bliz-
zard these communities had expe-
rienced for many years. From
all over these three states came re-
ports of abandoned railroad schedules,
trolley cars at a standstill, closed
schools, and impassable roads.

At many points, however, makeshift
schedules were restored later in the
afternoon and traffic began to move.
Returns show that almost all towns
in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa were
touched by the storm, a snowfall of
from six to ten inches being driven
by a high wind into deep drifts.

From Rock Island, Ill., it was re-
ported the traffic tieup prevented many
from getting to their places in the
army arsenal shops and other plants
working on war contracts. Bloom-
ington, with steam and trolley lines prac-
tically abandoned, closed the public
schools for the day.

Decatur, Danville, and Springfield,
after being snowed under during the
night, emerged and were on a fair
way to normal conditions again. Pe-
oria and Quincy seemingly did not suf-
fer as much as other Illinois towns.

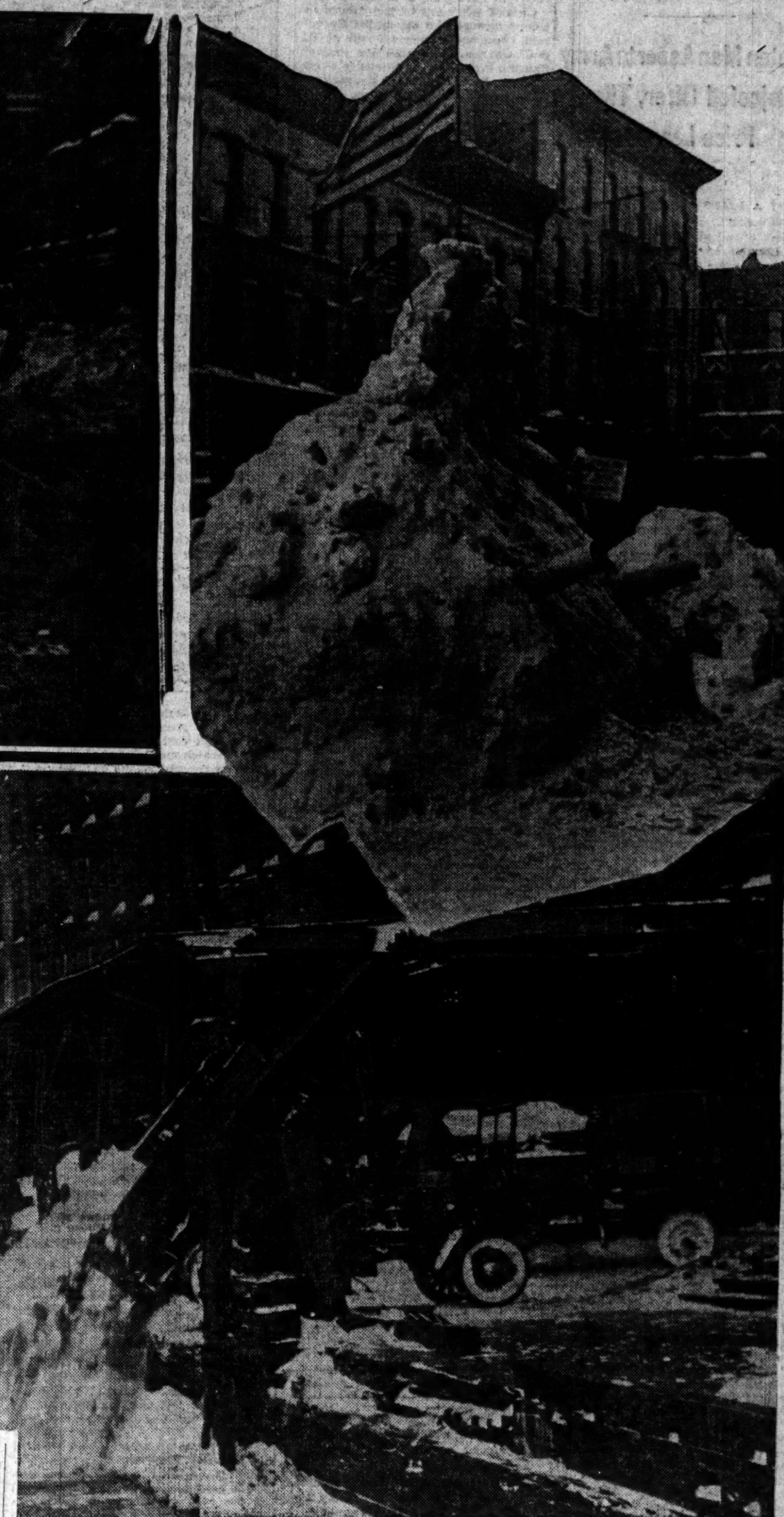
Southern and eastern Wisconsin cit-
ies did not escape. There was two
feet of snow in Milwaukee, where only
a few cars on some of the main trol-
ley lines moved irregularly during the
day.

The Madison, Wis. schools were cri-
pled by the fact that many teachers,
away for the holidays, were snowbound
in returning. Trains were hours late
in La Crosse and in Eau Claire, and
about Oshkosh rural mail carriers did
not attempt to cover their beats.

From Dubuque, Ottumwa, Waterloo,
Clinton and Cedar Rapids in Iowa the
worst blizzard in years was reported.
Train schedules demoralized, if not
abandoned, and trolley traffic all but
halted.

The Madison, Wis. schools were cri-
pled by the fact that many teachers,
away for the holidays, were snowbound
in returning. Trains were hours late
in La Crosse and in Eau Claire, and
about Oshkosh rural mail carriers did
not attempt to cover their beats.

From Dubuque, Ottumwa, Waterloo,
Clinton and Cedar Rapids in Iowa the
worst blizzard in years was reported.
Train schedules demoralized, if not
abandoned, and trolley traffic all but
halted.



The upper picture gives a view of Dearborn street
looking north from in front of The Tribune build-
ing, and showing the effective cleaning of the car
tracks. At the right is one of the snow forts which
sprang up in various quarters as shovellers in the
streets heaped the snow in places almost even with
second story windows. This fort, complete with
stovepipe cannon and flying the Stars and Stripes

from its peak, was photographed in North Clark
street.
Below at the left Miss Harriet Harnishmaker is
shown digging her way through the drifts in front
of her home.
At the right below is a line of trucks dumping the
snow into the river at State street.
Similar scenes were enacted in practically all
quarters of the city.

DIG! City Ordinance Requires Prop- erty Holders to Clear Side- walks of Snow and Ice.

FOLLOWING is the ordinance
on keeping sidewalks clear
of snow and ice:

"Section 1. Every owner,
lessee, tenant, occupant, or other
person having charge of any
building or lot of ground in Chi-
cago abutting upon any street,
avenue, or public place, shall re-
move all snow and ice upon the
sidewalk in front of such building
or lot of ground.

"Section 2. If the sidewalk is
of greater width than 5 feet, it
shall not be necessary to remove
the snow and ice from the same
for a space wider than 5 feet.

"Section 3. The snow which falls
during the day, except on Sun-
days, before 4 p. m., shall be re-
moved within three hours. The
snow which falls on Sunday after
4 p. m. and during the night, shall
be removed before 10 a. m. the
following day.

"Any person failing to comply
with the provisions of this ordi-
nance shall forfeit for each offense
not less than \$1 nor more than \$5,
and the further sum of \$5 for each
and every day the said violation is
continued."

Chief Schustler said he would
enforce the ordinance.

Fifty or more schools have a supply
to last only three days or less. The
school board's force of laborers and
trucks will be put at work this morn-
ing in an attempt to clear a way to the
schools whose coal supply is exhaust-
ed. Among the schools which will
close today unless coal reaches them
are the Smyth, McCormick, Hammond,
Kershaw, and Gage Park.

At the request of Frank I. Bennett,
commissioner of public works, the high
schools were closed an hour early so
that the boys could shovel snow in the
neighborhood of their homes.

THREE DEATHS IN STORM

Three deaths and many injuries to
persons and property have been re-
ported since the blizzard. Joseph H.
Edwards, a traffic superintendent for
the Chicago surface lines, was crushed
to death between a snow plow and a
Forty-seventh street car.

Joseph Hellerman, 70 years old, was
found dead Sunday in a snowdrift into
which he had sunk exhausted.

Frank J. Morris of 2545 South Cal-
ifornia avenue was found dead in the
snow in West Fourteenth street.

John Hagen, 50 years old, who had
been employed by Meyer Brothers, 1644
Orchard street, teaming contractors,
died at Kinzie and Rush streets yester-
day while driving one of the company's
wagons. His death is believed to have
been due to heart disease, accentuated
by exposure.

Woman Nearly Frozen.

Leona Whitney of 5641 Normal av-
enue was found nearly frozen near her
home. She had become exhausted in
fighting against the storm. Miss Marie
McPhillips of 713 North Christiana av-
enue was struck by a Madison street
car near California avenue.

Falls on the ice were responsible for

CAR SERVICE Surface Lines Return to Normal Trend After 48 Hours.

AFTER forty-eight hours with-
out sleep, W. M. Weather-
was, superintendent of
transportation of the Chi-
cago Surface lines, reported early
this morning that practically all
cars are running as normally, ex-
cept in a few isolated districts,
where the sweep of the blizzard
buried the tracks under great
drifts.

Show plows and trouble crews
have been constantly at work
throughout forty-eight hours on
the surface lines, with the result
that not only main trunk lines,
but cross-town lines, have been
cleared.

Thousands of loop workers were
unable to report for duty yester-
day morning, but it is announced
that the usual traffic will be car-
ried today. After noon yesterday
the resumption of regular sched-
ules began.

The elevated lines were troubled
somewhat in the early part of the
day, because the heavy strain of
traffic was thrown upon them, but
as the surface lines began pick-
ing up the elevated operation re-
sumed its normal trend.

injuries to a dozen or more persons,
three of them policemen.
More than 800 buildings in course
of construction over the city were
tied up by the storm and workmen
compelled to halt work.

Chicago suburbs, many of them cut
off from communication with the city,
spent yesterday digging themselves out
and attempting to restore normal
conditions. Transportation of farm pro-
ducts was still impaired, as most coun-
try roads are impassable.

SAYS REFUSAL OF WOOL COST U. S. \$20,000,000

**Boston Man Asserts Army
Rejected Offer, Then
Price Leaped.**

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—Refusal of the war department and Council of National Defense to accept an offer of the Boston Wool Dealers' association last spring for all wool on hand to be held at a given price has cost the government more than \$20,000,000 up to the present.

This assertion was made to the senate committee on military affairs today by William L. Marvin of Boston, secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, who said he thought the government's action in refusing to take advantage of the wool dealers' offer was one of the gravest blunders of the war.

Kaplan in Again.
In its inquiry today the committee also inquired closely into reasons for government commandeering of the millbrook and Thames River woolen mills in Connecticut, mills owned by relatives of Samuel M. Kaplan, a member of the defense council's committee on supplies. Testimony was introduced showing that the owners of the mills sought to have them commandeered and that they also sought to borrow \$500,000 from the government with which to extend their plants in order to take care of government contracts.

Walter H. Pollak, attorney for the Council of National Defense, said the mills were commandeered because the woolen manufacturers were being used by civilian contractors and that the action was taken in order to protect the firm in giving precedence to government contracts. He said he did not know at the time that a brother of mine interested in the mills was a member of the defense council which was placing the contracts.

Grounds for Suspicion.
"Didn't you think there was anything suspicious," Senator Weeks asked, "in the fact that the owners of these mills urged the government to commandeer their plants and at the same time sought to borrow money from the government to handle government business?"

"I did not think there was anything suspicious," Pollak replied, "because I was concerned only with the legal aspect of the case. When the mill owners suggested something about borrowing money I told them I had nothing to do with that and that they would have to consult other sources."

As a matter of fact, according to Senator Weeks, the concerns were unable to furnish bond later required by the government for money advances and did not receive any loan.

Field Collins Contract.
Senator Frelinghuysen introduced into the record a letter from Siff Bros. & Co. of New York, who had a civilian contract with the Thames River mills, charging that the company sold goods contracted for by them to the government at any advance in price after the mill was commandeered.

In his letter to Senator Frelinghuysen, Albert L. Siff, head of the firm, wrote:

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ALL WAR FRONTS

FRENCH FRONT

FRENCH.
PARIS, Jan. 7.—In the Champagne our own and the enemy's artillery was active in the region of Mont Haut. On the left bank of the Meuse our troops repulsed an attempted German raid upon our trenches north of Hill 304. On the right bank the artillery fighting attained keen intensity during the course of the night in the region of Besonvaux and Chambray. In the sector north of St. Mihiel a French patrol took prisoners. Nothing else of importance took place on the remainder of the front.

AVIATION.
During the day of Jan. 5 four German airplanes were brought down by our pilots and a fifth by our special guns.

NIGHT STATEMENT.
Both artilleries displayed activity today north of St. Quentin and in Upper Alsace in the region north of the Rhine-Rhone canal.

BRITISH.
LONDON, Jan. 7.—There was occasional hostile artillery activity south-east of Messines (Flanders).

NIGHT STATEMENT.
A raid attempted early this morning southeast of Ypres was repulsed with loss by our rifle and machine gun fire.

The hostile artillery was active this afternoon in the neighborhood of Passchendaele.

AVIATION.
Twelve thousand rounds were fired on Sunday from machine guns at hostile troops, transports, and other targets, and nearly three tons of bombs were dropped on different objectives.

Six hostile machines were downed in air fighting and two others driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing.

GERMAN.
BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Western theater—Violent artillery developed during the afternoon on the salient position east of Ypres and on isolated sectors between the roads leading from Arras and Perennes to Cambrai. Between the Meuse and the Aisne and on both sides of the Crues and the west bank of the Moselle artillery and mine firing increased.

The infantry activity was limited to forefired reconnaissances.

NIGHT STATEMENT.
The increased firing activity in the salient position northeast of Ypres continues.

ITALIAN FRONT

ITALIAN.
ROME, Jan. 7.—There have been reciprocal bursts of fire between Frasassi and Chiusa, in the Gullara valley, and more intense activity on the part of medium caliber enemy guns in the Zugna region of the Lagarina valley.

On the Asiago plateau our batteries made effective shots against enemy transports and troops on the march behind the lines.

There also has been activity by reconnaissance detachments.

North of the Austrian parties were driven back and followed up by our patrols, which made a few prisoners.

Violent concentrations of fire by our batteries against enemy positions between the Frenes valley and the Brenta valley have been answered by persistent shelling of our lines. Enemy positions and the rear areas between Vidor and Ponte della Frutta have been repeatedly shelled with excellent results by French and British batteries.

At some points British patrols have forced the Piave and caused alarm in the enemy's lines. On the plain there has been moderate artillery activity.

GERMAN.
BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Conditions are unchanged.

ALBANIAN FRONT

ITALIAN.
ROME, Jan. 7.—In Albania, on the Omur river, a large enemy detachment which at dawn Sunday attacked our

that a lasting peace is only possible if the democratic principle of self-determination is honestly carried out. The party demands that free and absolutely independent expression of will shall be guaranteed to the peoples concerned.

Germany has recognized the Finnish republic, says an official Berlin dispatch.

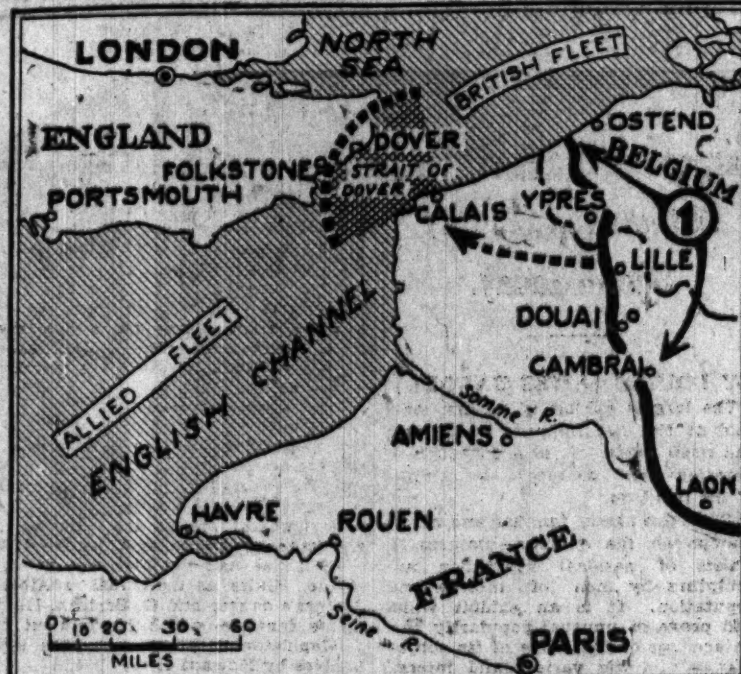
Bolshevik Prepare to Fight.
LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Bolsheviks are definitely strengthening the front. Petrograd advises say. The correspondent of the Daily News obtained this information from M. Radek, one of the Russian delegates who took a prominent part in the negotiations with the Austrians and Germans at Petrograd. He said the Bolsheviks were intending to send home all who did not wish to fight, so that they would have an army which was willing to fight for an ideal.

The correspondent asked what would be the attitude of the Bolsheviks in case of actual war, with regard to help from the allies. M. Radek replied:

"We do not desire their help. Our strength lies in our weakness and if we accepted help from the allies the significance of our position would be destroyed. The weaker we are the stronger we are. The Germans can drive us back, but what good would it do them?"

"We stand for a democratic peace. So do the German working classes. If the German government attacks us it will display itself to its own people in its true light."

WHERE GERMANS MAY STRIKE



Where Germany will strike in its expected grand offensive on the western front is the absorbing military problem of the allies. The shifting of large reserves to the west from the Russian and Italian fronts, it is believed, gives Von Hindenburg a preponderance of men and guns for the time being. Verdun, the Vosges, Cambrai, and Flanders have all been considered as possible areas for the next big German smash.

Among late reports, however, is that of the massing of men and munitions back of the northern end of the coast front for a drive along the English channel to Calais. Once this objective was reached, the Germans believe, an invasion of Great Britain might be possible. Further control of the south shore of the Straits of Dover would permit the U-boats to penetrate this channel and immensely increase the hazards of communication between England and France.

Albanian bands were driven back by our regular troops, who had promptly arrived on the scene.

ARABIAN FRONT.

BRITISH.
LONDON, Jan. 7.—On Saturday a strong reconnaissance was made toward the Hatum and Jabir defenses, the former being destroyed by us. Airplanes, equipped with our artillery, which did great execution on the enemy's infantry in the open with direct observation at effective range. The enemy suffered severe casualties from both our artillery and rifle fire.

MACEDONIAN FRONT

FRENCH.
PARIS, Jan. 7.—There was no event of importance.

GERMAN.
BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Conditions are unchanged.

**CHURCH WORKERS
IN EDUCATION
VIEW WAR ISSUES**

The relation of education to the war and to conditions following the establishment of peace and a new world order, will be discussed by the presidents of 350 colleges, church boards of education representing nineteen religious denominations with a constituency of 17,000,000, and church workers in state universities, at a series of meetings which begin at 10 o'clock today and conclude Friday evening.

The council of boards of education will meet today at the Edgewater Beach hotel. This evening at 7:30 o'clock at the same hotel church workers in state universities will begin their session. Tomorrow evening there will be joint sessions and on Thursday at 8 p. m. the association of American colleges will begin its sessions at the Hotel La Salle.

**Four Republican Mayors
Now Rule Calumet Region**

Hammond, Ind., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—Four Republican mayors took office today in the cities of the Calumet region, accompanied by practically straight ticket administrations.

The new mayors are Dan Brown of Hammond, Walter Schrage of Whiting, William Hodges of Gary, and Leo McCormack of East Chicago.

**Have You Tried
HOLSUM COFFEE
Roasted Yesterday**

The only coffee that is delivered to you the day after it is roasted. New idea. Fresh at your grocer's every morning.

Fresh Pure Delicious

Everything still in the bean to insure a good cup of coffee. Sold at all grocers, 30c the pound. The only coffee with a Money Back guarantee. Delivered by our Holsum Bread wagons to your grocer every morning. Try a pound today.

Holsum Coffee

Have You Been Sick?
Then you must know that sickness leaves weakness and you should commence taking

**SCOTT'S
EMULSION**

to put an edge on your appetite, put power in your blood, induce restful sleep and restore your nerve force.

Scott's is a true tonic-food. Always Free From Alcohol.

The imported Norwegian cod liver oil used in Scott's Emulsion is now refined in our own American laboratories which guarantees it free from impurities.

Scott & Borne, Boston, U.S.A.

KAISER SUBJECT NOW RULES IN MICHIGAN CITY

**Miller Takes Over Office
of Mayor as New Suit
Is Started.**

Michigan City, Ind., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—Michigan City has been under the rule of a subject of the Kaiser since noon and the street cars seem to run along in the same old way.

The ruler's name is Frederick Charles Miller. He has thus far weathered the attacks in state and federal courts to keep him out of office.

While attorneys at Valparaiso, Porter county, this morning were making a showing before Circuit Judge Loring in another determined effort to halt Miller in his march on the city hall Miller and his cohorts were preparing for the march.

On the stroke of 12 Miller took the old police force under his wing for protection's sake and then announced the appointment of Edward Hanley as city controller and heir to the throne.

Takes Possession of Office.
With this formality out of the way, Miller and Hanley went to the controller's office, where Hanley was given physical possession. Miller then swooped down upon the mayor's office.

Mayor Krueger was out. Friends said he had just gone out to put his horse in out of the blizzard, which then was at its height. The office was unoccupied.

The quo warranto proceedings brought by S. J. Taylor, defeated Republican candidate for mayor, will be heard in the Superior court here just as quickly as Gov. Goodrich names a special judge who will accept the appointment.

Miller threw a bomb into the Taylor-Krueger camp tonight when he declared that he is an American citizen and can prove it.

Miller's new council, Democratic to a man, met in its first session tonight and the members were sworn in, after which they adjourned until next Monday.

Hearing Goes Over.
Valparaiso, Ind., Jan. 7.—The Michigan City majority case was argued all day before Judge Loring in the Porter Circuit court and was continued until Thursday. Former Mayor Krueger asks for a temporary injunction against Miller.

JACKIE DIES OF PNEUMONIA.
M. J. Furlanoff of Pleasant Hill, Mo., a inmate at the Great Lakes Naval Training station, died last night at St. Luke's hospital of pneumonia.

'CANNON, SPEED, COALITION ARE NEEDED TO WIN'

**McCormick Says U. S.
Must Use Its Biggest
Men to Run War.**

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—"In France and England the manufacture of guns and munitions has been taken out of the war department, as it will be here, if we are to profit by the lessons of the war," Representative Medill McCormick of Chicago said in a speech in the house of representatives today. He declared cannon, coalition, and speed are the three elements needed to win the war in the shortest possible time.

Congressman McCormick's address was based on results of his three months' tour of the battle fronts in Europe last fall.

"Our allies want guns, great guns, thousands of them, twenty-five thousand at the least," Congressman McCormick declared.

Seeking Real Decision.
"With unflinching energy," he continued, "the imperial staff is assembling its forces to take the initiative against the French and British armies in the main theater, where a real decision must be had if there is to be any."

"They intend to win before we can make ready."

"They know that in France there is a minority which, believing that we bluffed before we declared war, believes or fears that we may prove bluffers still."

"The imperial staff must strive to induce France to make peace on that score—the score that America will not make ready in time. That is the reason why the front from the Alps to the channel has assumed a greater importance than at any time since the battle of Verdun."

Must Call Greatest Leaders.
"One of the greatest men in Europe," Mr. McCormick continued, "whose name I wish I might give this house, said: 'You Americans will have to include in the administration of the war the greatest talent in America. You will have to call to Washington your greatest leaders, regardless of past political differences and personal animosities.'"

"This must we do in America in order to mobilize and to direct the industrial and military forces of the greatest of all democracies."

**Inventor of Dynamite
Gun, Used by T. R., Dies**

Newark, N. J., Jan. 7.—Winfield Scott Sims, inventor of the Sims-Dudley dynamite gun, used by the Cuban insurgents and also by the Rough Riders in the battle of Santiago, died in a hospital here today.

A Vital Book:

For Complimentary Distribution

The author is a man of rare attainments, who has had an unusually successful career. He is a deep thinker; a clear and forceful writer; and he knows what he has thought about and written about.

This valuable work is entitled:

THE MEANING OF BUSINESS

or
THE SCIENCE OF SERVICE

This is not a theoretical treatise. It is a simple, practical, virile analysis of the whys and wherefores of modern business.

FREE THE MEANING OF BUSINESS will be sent, absolutely free, to any Banker, Manufacturer or Jobber. Write direct to the home office at St. Louis, or address the General Agent below.

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THE HIBERNIAN BANK

ESTABLISHED 1847

The Oldest Savings Bank in Chicago

In accordance with our old-established custom, all Savings deposits made on or before the 12th day of January will draw interest from January 1st.

This bank accommodates its savings depositors by remaining open Saturday Nights from 6 to 8 o'clock, for the convenience of those who cannot transact their business during the regular banking hours.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

BANKING HOURS
Savings Dept.—10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturdays—9 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 6 p. m. to 8 p. m.

The capital stock of this bank is owned by the stockholders of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

Grasshoppers Scared Champ Clark

Out of Being a Millionaire

While Victor Murdock was still wearing kilts, a man sent Champ Clark, ex-president (at 23) of Marshall College, a check for \$25 to write him a graduating speech. This money took young Clark out of reach of the Wichita grasshoppers over into Kentucky, where he married a young woman who learned out of a cook book and sent their children to two rival churches. There, too, the Speaker of the House of Representatives began his career by presiding at a 7-hour theological debate interrupted only by fried chicken.

Read "Champ Clark's Autobiography" in the January

Hearst's Magazine

Get your copy

At all Newsstands

DECISION SUPREMACY UPHOLD

Objections as Not

Com

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—The Supreme court today delivered its opinion in the case of the United States against the American flag, upholding the constitutionality of the act requiring the display of the flag in public places.

The opinion was written by Chief Justice Taft, and was supported by a majority of six justices.

The act in question was passed in 1906, and provides that it is unlawful for any person to willfully and knowingly to insult the flag of the United States.

The case arose out of a conviction of a man named John G. Davis, who had been found guilty of violating the act.

The court held that the act was a valid exercise of the government's power to regulate the use of its flag, and that it did not violate the First Amendment of the Constitution.

The decision was a significant one, as it upheld the government's right to enforce the flag law, and it was a victory for the government in its long struggle to maintain the honor of the flag.

The court's opinion was a clear and forceful statement of the government's position, and it was a decisive blow to the arguments of those who claimed that the flag law was unconstitutional.

The decision was a landmark one, and it was a clear statement of the government's right to regulate the use of its flag, and it was a victory for the government in its long struggle to maintain the honor of the flag.

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DECISION FROM SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS DRAFT

Objections Are Ruled Out as Not Worthy of Comment.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Every question raised against the selective draft law was swept aside by the supreme court today in a unanimous opinion delivered by Chief Justice White, upholding the law as constitutional. Authority to enact the statute and to send forces to fight the enemy wherever he may be found, the court held, lies in the clauses of the constitution giving congress the power to declare war and to raise and support armies.

"As the mind cannot conceive an army without the men to compose it," said the chief justice, "on the face of the constitution the objection that it does not give power to provide for such men would seem to be too frivolous for further notice."

The opinion took up and definitely disposed of each of the many questions raised by counsel for the convicted persons whose appeals brought the law before the court. No action was taken by the court in the several pending cases involving charges of conspiracy to prevent carrying out the purposes of the law. It is understood that these cases, which include the appeals of Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman, Louis Kramer, and Morris Becker, convicted in New York, later may be made the subject of a separate opinion.

Decision of Chief Justice.
The decision was made by Chief Justice White.

"The possession of authority to enact the statute," said the chief justice, "must be found in the clauses of the constitution giving congress power to declare war; to raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

"As the mind cannot conceive an army without the men to compose it, on the face of the constitution the objection that it does not give power to provide for such men would seem to be too frivolous for further notice."

Denies the Power Granted.
"It is said, however, that since, under the constitution as originally framed, state citizenship was primary and United States citizenship but derivative and dependent thereon, the power conferred upon congress to raise armies was only coterminous with United States citizenship and could not be exerted so as to cause that citizenship to lose its dependent character and dominate state citizenship. That proposition simply denies to congress the power to raise armies which the constitution gives."

"It is argued further that as compelled military service is repugnant to a free government and in conflict with all the great guarantees of the constitution as to individual liberty, it must be assumed that the authority to raise armies was intended to be limited to the right to call an army into existence counting alone upon the willingness of the citizen to do his duty in time of public need—that is, in time of war. The premise of this proposition is so devoid of foundation that it leaves not even a shadow of ground upon which to base the conclusion."

Does Not Deserve Notice.
"It remains only to consider contentions which, while not disputing power, challenge the act because of the repugnancy to the constitution supposed to result from some of its provisions."

"First, we are of the opinion that the contention that the act is void as a delegation of federal power to state officials because of some of its administrative features is too wanting in merit to require further notice."

"Second, we think that the contention that the statute is void because vesting administrative officers with legislative discretion has been so completely adversely settled as to require reference only to some of the decided cases. A like conclusion also adversely disposes of a similar claim concerning the conferring of judicial power."

"And we pass without anything but statement, the proposition that an establishment of a religion or an interference with the free exercise thereof repugnant to the first amendment resulted from the exemption clauses of the act to which we at the outset referred, because we think its unsoundness too apparent to require us to do more."

Refuted by Own Statement.
Finally, as we are unable to conceive upon what theory the contention by government from the citizen of the performance of his supreme and noble duty of contributing to the defense of the rights and honor of the nation as the result of a war declared by the great representative body of the people can be said to be the imposition of involuntary servitude in violation of the prohibitions of the thirteenth amendment, we are constrained to the conclusion that the contention to that effect is refuted by its mere statement."

Illinois Flag Day Officers Installed

Officers of the Illinois department, American Flag Day association, were installed at the Great Northern hotel last night by Dr. B. J. Cigrand of Batavia, Ill., national president. The new officers for Illinois are:
President—Capt. E. R. Lewis.
Vice president—J. Sargent.
Secretary—M. S. Ralston.
Treasurer—M. S. Slicker.

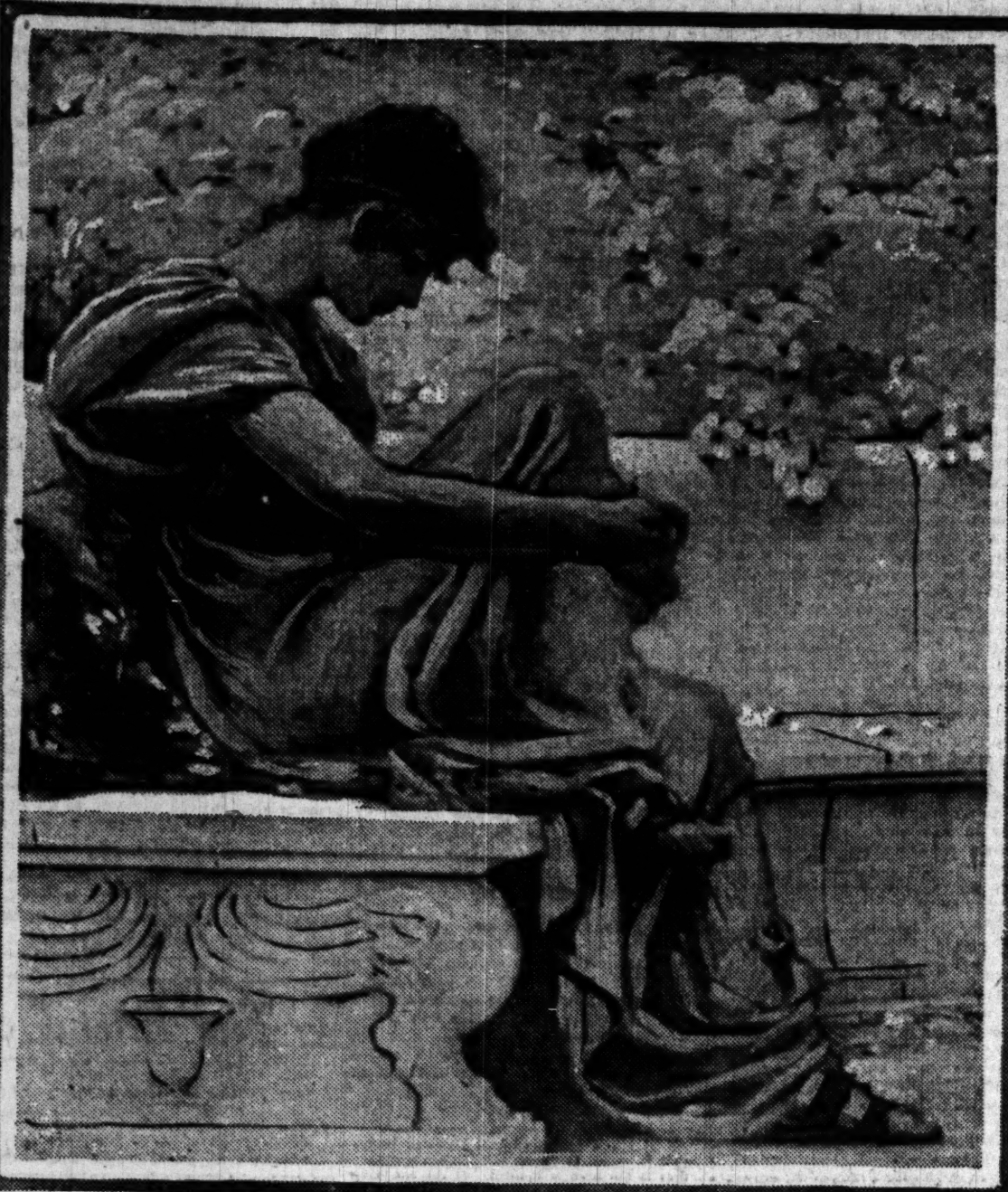
There will be a meeting of the national organization at the Hotel Sherman on Feb. 5.

Government Can Seize Big Bridge at St. Louis

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—The railroad administration held today that the municipal bridge between St. Louis and East St. Louis can be taken over by the government. Compensation will be decided later.

ART INSTITUTE EXHIBIT FEATURE

One of Many Paintings by Alumni Which Are to Be Shown to the Public, Beginning Today.



"Day Dreams" by George Barse, Jr.

CHICAGO TROOPS TO FIGHT BATTLE WITH SNOW DRIFT

Endurance of the Men Will Be Tested at Camp Grant.

Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—Chicago's soldiers of the One Hundred and Seventy-second infantry brigade are facing a novel test of strength and endurance. Announcement was made from regimental headquarters that the unit will pit its strength against two and one-half miles of breast high snow, digging its own path to the rifle range tomorrow morning and clearing pits and firing points for a day's musketry practice.

March Starts Early.
The order, issued by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Martin, summons every regiment of the brigade to begin its laborious march promptly at 7:30. Each man will be provided with a shovel and in addition will carry his rifle. Officers and men are eager for the battle and declare that before noon the range will be swept clear, field kitchens and lines of communication established and arms inspected for the target engagement.

Sentries Have Hard Time.
Company K of the Three Hundred and Forty-fourth infantry, known as Capt. David C. Chapman's "Hell Hounds," has been appointed one of the tactical instructors of the Second Infantry company and officers' training school.

FLEADS GUILTY TO KILLING WIFE.
William J. Palmer of 4834 West Superior street pleaded guilty yesterday to killing his wife. He slashed her throat in front of their home on Nov. 4.

WURLITZER for Victrolas
329-331 S. Wabash Ave.

CERVA
The World's Best Beverage
A delicious health drink. Non-intoxicating. Pure. Get a case for home use. At grocery, at drugstore, at all places where good drinks are sold.
LEMP, Manufacturers ST. LOUIS
Syrma, Eagle & Co., Distributors, Chicago, Ill.

ARMY UNREST

200 Applications for Discharge from Prairie Division Ascribed to Government Failure to Aid Families.

CAMP LOGAN, Houston, Tex., Jan. 7.—Failure of the government to live up to its contract with its soldiers has caused much unrest in the Prairie division. The violation of the contract is the failure to pay allotments to the families of the soldiers in this division.

Almost 200 applications for discharge can be traced to this cause to the government today. A letter from a family on West Madison street in Chicago told of needless days and cold rooms. It also told of a five days' notice to get out of their home because of failure to pay the rent. It stated that the two adult members of the family had been sick and that the one child was too young to work.

U. S. Guard Barracks on Municipal Pier
Two battalions of the new United States guard, to be armed with the old Krag-Jorgensen rifles and uniformed in blue, are to be quartered on the municipal pier as soon as they can be organized. In all four battalions are to be formed in Chicago. Men between 21 and 45 years old are needed. Enlistments are for the duration of the war.

Chicago Officer Named Instructor at Little Rock

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—Lieut. George V. Alstrom of Chicago has been appointed one of the tactical instructors of the Second Infantry company and officers' training school.



WILSON'S Clearance of Skates
IN the midst of the skating season we are offering this week many wonderful values in high grade skates, and skates and shoes combined, at a saving well worth your while.
Get Them Now and Enjoy Life
We have classed these in lots to make your selection easy.

Lot No. 1—Clamp Skates at.....\$1.00
Lot No. 2—Rink Skates at.....1.50
Lot No. 3 and 4—Clamp Skates, Men's & Women's, value 3.50. 2.50
Lot No. 5—Rink Skates, value 5.00. 3.00
Lot No. 6—Rink and Figure Skates, value 8.00. 4.00
Lot No. 7—Rink and Figure Skates, value 10.00. 5.00
Nestor Johnson Hockey or Racers.....8.45
Planer Racers and Hockey 10.00 specials at.....6.75
Men's Shoes and Skates Attached.....3.75

Not all sizes in all lots, but sizes to fit you.

Charge Accounts Mail Orders
On Wilson's Corner Wabash at Monroe
WILSON'S
OUTDOOR OUTFITTERS

ART INSTITUTE ALUMNI'S WORK ON EXHIBITION

Largest Collection Ever Gathered in the City Shown Today.

BY LOUISE JAMES BARGELT.

The largest exhibit of its kind ever held at the Art Institute of Chicago will open today. It is a collection of paintings and sculpture by alumni of the institute.

There are names familiar and names anonymous on the exhibits—pictures by artists of national reputation and sculpture by men of international reputation. It is an exhibit which will prove of unusual popularity both in account of the scope of its subject matter and the variety and interest of the artists represented.

In the first and largest gallery of the new annex where the exhibit is hung you will see a score of paintings, some of which you have seen in previous exhibits at the institute, others which are quite new, but all of them by men whose work is tried and tested and found essentially worth while.

Illinoisian's Work Shown.
You will see "Abandoned," by Wilson Irvine, an Illinoisian by birth, whose landscapes are frequently seen in this city and who is finely represented in the permanent collection of the institute. H. S. Hubbell, who is represented in the Luxembourg, Paris, and the Museum of Lille, France, has a delightful canvas of a small child which he calls "Tweedledee Jr." Victor Higgins has an especially strong Indian picture, Bertha Menzies Peyton a western painting, characteristic of her temperament and treatment; Karl Kraft a quiet, sunny landscape; L. Rittman one of the most exquisite nudes I have ever seen; Oliver Dennett Grover, two excellent landscapes; William Wendt, a "Golden Glow," spacious, colorful; and Frank Duveneck, a portrait of John W. Alexander.

A charming, misty, poetry fraught canvas is "Moonlight in the Mist," by Adolph Shultz, while contrasting utterly in spirit and treatment is the brilliantly gleaming picture of snow, and ice, and sunlight by Gardner Symons.

Many Pictures Stand Out.
To begin to mention the pictures that stand out among the many collected and on exhibit would be impossible in a brief review. There are those that persist in the memory, however, even in the most casual survey. There is "The Encore," by Ethel Cox, an instructor in the institute school, which possesses a striking quality of vividness and character. "Day Dreams" by George Barse, Jr., is a decorative piece of painting, and Cecil Clark Davis has "The Portrait," which

SHRAPNEL

A patriotic program under the auspices of the community council of the Harrison Technical High school district will be given at the Harrison Technical High school tomorrow night. Admission is free, but for adults only. To save coal the program will begin promptly at 7:30 p. m.

The government yesterday opened a free day school for marine engineers in Chicago. It is under the direction of the United States shipping board. Applicants are directed to report to the steamboat inspector's office, room 529 Federal building. A night school will be opened here next Monday. The day course here will last four weeks and the night course ten weeks, the latter being open three nights each week. At the end of these courses others will be started.

is a piece of work of decided strength and attraction. Anywhere one sees A. B. Davies he is supremely recognizable, and here in his "Sacramental Trees," the same as in any other place, he is quite himself, even if one had not seen the canvas before. Quite as individual is Albert Stern's dancer and G. Bertram Hartman's fantastic, which hangs next to a Mephistophelic picture of light and shadows by Howard Brown.

Eccentric, but Strong.
Levy has a portrait of a young woman, eccentrically rendered, but strong; C. Martin Henning a softly colored landscape filled with purple shadows, and also an Indian picture; F. S. Hall has a lifelike picture of a dog which he calls "The Lady of the Lake," and Raylin has crowd of Indians which is highly colored and full of action.

Among the pieces of sculpture is Emil Zettler's "Job," which took the prize last year of \$1,000, and Emory Seidel's bronze figure, "Miss Davis."

VOLUNTEERS SAY DRAFT BOARDS HOLD THEM BACK

A number of registrants who want to enter the service before the next call comes have complained to draft headquarters that their local boards refused to induct them into the service when requested to do so. The local boards are swamped with work in connection with the questionnaire.

John S. Burns, in charge of headquarters yesterday, said that exemption boards must induct a man on request, provided he is not needed to fill out a deferred quota.

Col. James Romayne, who was given charge of the draft work during the absence of Maj. June C. Smith, was marooned on a snowbound passenger train between Springfield and Chicago and did not arrive in Chicago until several hours after his office closed.

Several boards have moved their offices lately without notifying headquarters, and this has caused delay and confusion. Innumerable registrants have complained of inability to find their local boards. Representative Burns said yesterday that he wanted all boards which have moved to notify him.

Local board No. 54 has moved from 4358 Broadway to 4075 Broadway.

Men's Finest Apparel Now at a Saving Worth While

One-Fourth Off

Capper & Capper

Business Sack Suits, Overcoats & Raincoats

NOT market conditions, but a Capper & Capper merchandising ideal, gives to the clothing buyers of Chicago this unusual opportunity of securing absolutely the world's finest apparel at a discount of 25 per cent. Regardless of increasing costs, Capper & Capper adhere to their well established principle of inaugurating each season with entirely new lines, and hold the sale that demonstrates dominant merchandising leadership.

All \$30 Business Sack Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats reduced to **\$22.50**

All \$35 Business Sack Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats reduced to **\$26.25**

All \$40 Business Sack Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats reduced to **\$30.00**

All \$45 Business Sack Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats reduced to **\$33.75**

Reductions of moment also on Neckwear, Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear and Umbrella Sets.

Capper & Capper

MICHIGAN AVE. at MONROE ST. and SHERMAN HOTEL

LONDON CHICAGO DETROIT MILWAUKEE MINNEAPOLIS

CAPT. DEWEY IS MADE AN AID TO MAJ. GEN. BALLOU

A former Chicago politician, Capt. Chauncey Dewey, artillery brigade, Eighty-ninth division, national army, was appointed yesterday as aid de camp to Maj. Gen. Ballou, in command of the division. News of this reached Chicago last night from Camp Funston, Kas.

Capt. Dewey was a former political power in Second ward political affairs. For a few years he was Republican ward committeeman. He was commissioned last August at the conclusion of the officers' training camp at Fort Riley.

In 1909 Capt. Dewey, who was on the governor's military staff, was spoken of as a candidate for postmaster. He was a member of the board of local improvements under Mayor Busse. For the last few years Capt. Dewey, who quit Chicago politics, has spent most of his time on his ranch in northwestern Kansas.

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If you look for economy and quality in a condiment, your search will naturally lead to Gulden's.

GULDEN'S READY TO USE MUSTARD

Gulden's rare flavor always pleases. Special blending of nature's purest materials. All grocers and delicatessens. Popular Since 1857. 15c

"Built Like a Skyscraper"



Climb! Climb up the front of this Shaw-Walker Steel Letter File. It takes more than that to hurt it. All drawers still run slick and smooth after such a test.

SHAW-WALKER STEEL LETTER FILES

don't sag, because the framework is "Built Like a Skyscraper." And afterwards the whole file is electric-welded into a unit of solid steel. No nuts—bolts—rivets—rods—screws.

When Shaw-Walker drawers are loaded to capacity, they still "coast" swiftly, smoothly, silently. And they never rebound. Stay shut without superfluous mechanism.

Put a Shaw-Walker into your office. If it isn't better than any file you ever saw—your money back.

Phone for a Shaw-Walker today.

WOOD FILES

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The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 16, 1894, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

WAR REVENUE.

Concerned as most of us are with the more spectacular phases of the war, few people realize or appreciate the extraordinary financial problems that must be solved.

The latest official statement of the country's finances is contained in Secretary McAdoo's annual report. It shows that the funds raised by the first two Liberty loans and the new war revenue act will be utterly inadequate to meet our expenditures up to June 30 of this year. Mr. McAdoo frankly says it will be necessary to raise an additional \$9,949,000,000 within the next seven months.

It is the general impression that we have already dug pretty deep into our pockets to pay for Liberty loans, not to speak of the new taxes which will come due within a few months. The total receipts from these sources do not exceed \$9,000,000,000. But if Mr. McAdoo's estimates are accurate we shall have to raise more than double this sum before the first of July.

How can this be done? Mr. McAdoo says he favors the issuance of bonds, preferring that method to further taxation until the general economy of the country has readjusted itself to war conditions. That is about the sum total of his contribution in the way of constructive suggestions, and this absence of any far-reaching treatment of our economic future has aroused some very pointed criticism. It is recalled that other secretaries of the treasury—notably Secretary Chase in 1863, a period of great financial uncertainty—have taken the initiative not only in making a clear analysis of conditions but in recommending constructive fiscal legislation. Mr. McAdoo in his report has not even seen fit to urge a budget system of appropriations, for which there admittedly is a crying need.

Congress is now considering a revision of the revenue laws. Without intelligent, commanding leadership the prospect cannot be said to be very hopeful. The extremists, pointing to the alleged necessity for raising nearly \$10,000,000,000 within seven months, will insist on taxation to the very limit. Senator Smoot, who suffers by reason of his past reputation as a reactionary, is endeavoring to reform the existing war revenue act along more equitable and scientific lines.

The primary need would seem to be a thoroughgoing study of the whole problem. If the different phases of financing the war are considered piecemeal the result cannot be otherwise than confusing and unsatisfactory. The first step in making an intelligent analysis of our fiscal problem is the adoption of a budget system. With eleven or more committees all busy making appropriations simultaneously, it is not surprising that expenditures run far in excess of estimated revenues.

CITY FINANCES.

The city administration and the city council propose to ask the general assembly for financial legislation estimated to raise \$1,000,000 in license fees and \$4,000,000 in additional taxes. The plan has been worked out in conjunction with committees of the house and senate, and Gov. Lowden will be asked to call a special session of the legislature.

We do not think it is the disposition of the people of Chicago to oppose legislation necessary for the maintenance of essential branches of the public service. But there is a very general belief, founded on something more than suspicion, that the city affairs have been conducted on an extravagant basis. At a time when the whole community is economizing, most people would think it reasonable to require a little economy in the city hall. But the proposed program, as we understand it, is designed to restore the municipal expenditures to a pre-war scale.

Civic organizations have asserted the city could save \$2,000,000 a year without impairing the public service. While that may be an impossible goal, there is reason to believe that a large retrenchment can be made, and we can be certain that there will be little or no attempt in that direction if the assembly grants all that is being asked.

LAKE LEVELS AND CHICAGO SEWAGE.

The increasing demands upon the Chicago drainage system and the established opposition of the federal government to the methods now employed give the local authorities a problem which grows in difficulty. Marine interests in the great lakes are hostile to the Chicago canal and the government maintains persistent objection to the withdrawal of sufficient water through the canal. The federal authorities, we believe, are counseled by prejudice considerably in dealing with the requests made by the Chicago sanitary district, and it is necessary to remove this. Chicago, which is developing subsidiary methods of handling its sewage problem, is entitled to consideration and is willing to give consideration to other interests involved.

The district now proposes that Chicago assume responsibility for compensating works in the St. Clair and Niagara rivers which will maintain the lake levels and still give the Chicago river the volume it needs to carry the sewage. This proposition is submitted for local and federal consideration and it deserves fair consideration.

MAN AND THE ELEMENTS.

We take most of our comforts as matters of course in these luxurious days. We kick vigorously when they fall or fall short of what we think they ought to be. Very seldom do we give them credit for what they do for us.

A good corrective for this is to read about the early days in this region—the hardships of the explorers, La Salle, Marquette, or Tonti, and of those who came long after them up almost to our own time. Then we may realize what buildings of brick and cement mean—what steam heat and gas and electric lights mean, what railroads and street cars, warehouses and stores mean.

To read the life of La Salle is to wonder if he could have been writing of this same region of the globe we occupy today. Why did he find it

so harsh, unfriendly, and perilous? Where are the winds, and ice, and snow he battled against with a desperate heroism? They are out over the prairies now. But man has not softened her endless warfare. But man has dug himself in. On Sunday the oldest warrior of this region, who was here long before the red man, went on the warpath. But he did not find us. Like La Salle, fighting him in lonely valor on the open prairie.

We don't appreciate what we have done for us or what we have done for ourselves. Consider, for example, how we would have contrived Sunday night and Monday morning without the street railways and their huge sweepers which made the only breach in the ramparts of snow we could find. The whole city would have been demobilized if they had not cleared the roads. The offices would have been empty, supplies completely blocked.

We live in a vast mechanism in these modern days, and the first of our necessities is to keep that mechanism in order and operating with reasonable efficiency. That is a consideration which the Bolshevik mind gives little weight to.

PERMANENT BUREAU CHIEFS.

The Army and Navy Register, which has been the mouthpiece of the anti-staff crowd, now comes forward with the remarkable assertion that the conditions in the war department revealed in the senate inquiry are the result of the detail system. The detail system, gentle reader, is the system which provides that an officer cannot hold a staff position for more than four years, after which he is returned to the line, where he must serve not less than two years before he can be detailed again to the staff. This was inaugurated with the staff system under Secretary Root. Its object was to keep the staff constantly refreshed by new blood and to prevent its membership from getting hidebound, compelling every officer to keep in touch with the actual problems of soldiering.

Of course this plan was bitterly resented by the chairwarmers at Washington. A berth at the capital is a snug affair, carrying substantial advantages in the way of permanent residence, social resources and opportunities for the acquisition of influence. No tours in the Philippines or Panama or Hawaii or here and there at the scattered posts of the continent; just year after year in a comfortable office in the most beautiful city in the world and the chance to know all the powers that be in the political capital.

This Tribune said the other day that an attempt would be made to load the general staff system with blame for the blunders of the bureau, but it did not anticipate anything quite as raw as this charge.

Let the gentle reader consider that the ordnance board was presided over by a man who had held his job since 1861, seventeen years, and the character of this attack on the detail system will be fully appreciated.

As a matter of fact, the best disinterested opinion of the army holds that the bureau chiefs should be subject to the detail rule, and the present situation strengthens that opinion strongly. The evil of permanent bureau chiefs has been demonstrated by the whole course of friction in the management of our army affairs. The officers who get in these chairs, being human, fight against removal and any system which would turn them out. What is more, they acquire by their continued residence at the capital personal and official ties which make their influence powerful. Many of them are men of engaging personal qualities. Perhaps all have opportunities to do favors or perform services. They are able to meet and ingratiate themselves, quite honorably, with each incoming civilian secretary who is a stranger to his new duties and compelled to avail himself of professional judgment and advice. They make useful social ties and in due time they acquire a position which it is virtually impossible to overthrow.

At the same time they get farther and farther away from the working problems of the line, the actual experience with men and the actual use of material. They develop habits, theories, and systems. A famous illustration of what happens to the chair man is related of the bureaucrat who bitterly resented the declaration of war with Spain because he had just built up a fine system which war conditions tumbled like a card house. Whether this is apocryphal or not, it may be taken as faithfully exemplifying the weakness of bureaucracy. If this congress were informed of the chief defects in our army organization and determined to correct them regardless of personal interests or prejudices, it would not only establish the authority of the chief of staff over the bureau beyond any ambiguity, but it would extend the sound principle of rotation to the bureau chiefs.

Editorial of the Day

BEGIN AT THE TOP, MR. PRESIDENT.

(From the Metropolitan Magazine.)

Only a few days ago Mr. Baker declared that no country had done nearly so well in the first nine months of war as we had. He must know perfectly well that this is absolutely untrue. He may remember that for the first year or two of the war we were apt to be very superior about the wonderful shortcomings of Great Britain. England's unpreparedness became a byword. Yet within three weeks of the declaration of war England put three fully equipped divisions on the firing line and fought a great though unsuccessful battle. Within nine months Mr. Baker has not put a single American division on the firing line; and our first army does face the enemy it will be largely equipped by our allies. And England and France had no warning, while we had two and a half years of warning. Can Mr. Baker really believe that the country will everlastingly swallow this soft sardine? Perhaps people cannot understand technical discussions of ordnance, but they can understand results. Nor are they blind now to the stupid errors of organization right before them at home. Great cantonments have been built in the wrong places. And men have been hurried out to them before they were prepared to receive them. Result—sickness and death unknown in the training camps of England or France. Men of the draft have been taken too soon out of industrial employment and subjected to quia unnecessary insanitary conditions. There was no sense in drafting more men at one time than the camps could take care of. Mr. Baker cannot plead here as an excuse that he was in haste to get men to the front. He was in haste about nothing else; and we have him on record under his own signature that neither he nor his advisers held the slightest intention last April of sending any troops to France at all in 1917. So all his haste about getting the national army into cantonments was for show window purposes; it was only remotely connected with the real task of getting an army equipped and delivered in France. In every department where haste was needed Mr. Baker tolerated interminable delays.

Not Positive.

"Have you been following this trial?"

"Yes."

"Is the defendant as beautiful as they say?"

"Well, she is beautiful enough for anybody. If you mean to ask if she is beautiful enough for you, deville, I dunno."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

BRING IT ALONG!
Some poets are impelled to sing
The joys of so-called Gentle Spring,
While others find in Summer's heat
A fruitful theme on which to blent.

Still others hear the Muse's call
And whistle about the Fall;
And there are even those that crouch
When hurried to their necks in snow.

But I am not disposed to gips
Until snow begins to drip!
Then, then my ten-cent boy I class,
And sing the January Thaw!

A PRETTY fair throw of snow. But if you ask the weather bureau you will probably learn that the deficiency for the year is nine feet.

Says, "Jno."

Sir: An abbreviation never contains letters not found in the full word, or in an order not observed in the original word, and, pointing to "mfrs." meaning "manufacturers," I have about "lb." and "bl." as, say, a w. Do you know any others? W. S.

In old times, when people were even more superstitious than they are now, the apparition of a comet was considered a portent of war. To-day, when the human and Teutonic races are engaged in a final fight, the reappearance of Encke's comet attracts scarcely any attention. Encke's comet—which, by the way, is a German comet—has the shortest period of all the known hoboos of the sky—about three and a half years. Its habits are as regular as a computer's.

DID HER FRIENDS TELL THE EDITOR?

Miss Anna Anderson of Shobyan is visiting with friends in this city for several years.

The predicament of the wonderful Russian people, according to Charles R. Crane, is due to the fact that they have lost their symbols. When the army lost its symbols it was in the same fix as Little Bo-Peep, who became separated from her hollow-horned ruminants and was obliged to return home in the hope that they would follow, and that their tails would follow them. Whether they got home safely Mother Goose does not say.

Better Play Safe and Say "Cantation."

Sir: I am in a terrible predicament. When the boss dictates a letter with the word "cantation" he always mispronounces it, and then asks to have the letter read back to him. Shall I be polite and say "cantation," or air my superior knowledge and say "cantation?"

A TREASURY decision defines "head of a family" as a person who actually supports one or more individuals connected with him whose relation is based on some moral or legal obligation. "The Trib."

HELSEBEL! WE PROTEST FOR THE PURPOSE OF FILLING SPACE.

Sir: It is said that a man who talks of culture never has it. In the same way, a man who talks of protest never has it. The Tribune of yesterday.

JAY E. ROUSE testifies, in the Topika Capital, that he subscribed to the Trib just to get the Fontenay stuff. "This surprises me," writes Verdant. "From the frequency with which he lifts paragraphs from the Line, I fancied that that was the object of his subscribing."

Small Town Staff.

(From the Jefferson County, Wis. Union.)

There was no school Thursday or Friday as the school board had to repair the stovepipe.

AS it seems to us—and we know nothing about it—the peace palaver between the Boche and the Bolsh is a contest between a common with one leg and a blind man with a cane.

HERCULES AND OMPHALE!
Original character, she, vulgarly, a vamp;
Tirule and red-blooded, he, we should say, a champ.

Poets tell us how she fished, volly Omphale!
Caught and used him as she wished, in her kitchen;
How he humbly held the stool, at the lady's knees;
Tried the helmet on for her. Dotting Hercules!

AMERICANS know how badly off this country is; they have no means of knowing conditions in Germany. It is just as well. The safest plan is to assume that every civilian in that dear fatherland is getting his usual six square meals a day, and that the German army has not yet had to fall back on the extra set of buttons on its pants.

"Heavens! I thought it was spinach!"

A Morrison hotel barber is in the habit of sending flowers to his girl. Last week, after an unusually prosperous day, he had dinner at Stilton's. About the time he got to the French party he began to think about the "girl with the golden hair." So he called the waiter. "Get me some sweet peas and a little green stuff to dress 'em up," he said. And after a long wait the waiter returned. "Very sorry, sir," he said, "but the chef says we ain't got any sweet peas. We can give you cauliflower."

"PERSONALLY," writes an alumnus of St. Mary's college, "personally my family still consists of one good wife and three small children." Impersonally—but we have no wish to pry into anyone's personal affairs.

SCIENTIFIC LIFE IS GETTING MORE COMPLEX EVERY DAY.

Sir: The Scientific American, elucidating the manufacture of steel shells, says:

"The problems connected with the production of small ingots, while similar to those for large ingots, are quite different."

A. J. C.

Do you recall the conscientious objector who wrote home that he was suffering, in camp, from a lack of intellectual companionship? Well, he got eight years at Fort Leavenworth. "Orrible!"

Neither. We Should Guess.

Sir: One Amsterdam correspondent cables that he has information from "a usually well informed source." Another has his from "an unusually well informed source." Which is the more reliable source?

Don't Guess.

CONTEMPLATION of Senator Reed engenders a desire to curse. Indeed, profanity was invented for just such occasions.

SIC 'EM!

Sir: Will the brother who squeaked the sport shirt laddies now rise and say something about the cute little diffusers in moustaches and fur-collared coats which barely protect their slender knees from chapskins?

TANAY.

THE Russian idea is to discuss plans for a new stable while somebody is making off with the horse. Hence the expression, lack of horse sense.

Boys, She's a Bear.

(From the Jacksonville Courier.)

W. H. Alnsworth and Miss Ida Bear of Rood-hoover were visitors in the city Wednesday.



How to Keep Well. By Dr. W.A. Evans.

Questions pertaining to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright) 1918: By Dr. W. A. Evans.

THE RELIEF OF PAIN.

FOR the temporary relief of pain much the most effective remedy is opium or some of its products. Among the better known of which are laudanum, paregoric, morphine, codeine, and heroin. Opium preparations are very effective in giving temporary relief and the fact is well known. The limitations of opium are many. They lead to habit, they disturb digestion, and they induce constipation. Their use discriminates use does far more harm than good.

There is a limitation that is not generally known. There are some pains which cannot be relieved in any degree by opium or any of its products. There are other pains that are relieved by other drugs, there are some people who ought never to take an opiate, and, finally, there are pains which a single dose or a few days of opiate will relieve temporarily but which cannot be relieved by repeated doses of the drug.

If the first dose or the first few doses do not give relief there is no need in persisting. Even when the medicine is given in relief while it occasionally "loses its effects."

All in all, opiates have a limited field in relieving pain and irritation. Phenacetin is much better than opiates for the relief of headache and neuralgia. A small dose is just as effective as a large one. Salicylates are more effective than opiates in relieving rheumatism pains and some neuralgia pains. Both phenacetin and salicylates, including aspirin, are liable to lead to drug habit. Of repeated doses with either does more harm than good.

If no one is justified in taking opiates for a persisting pain what is he to do for relief? For instance, a person with a tic douloureux or persisting facial neuralgia should not take opiates. In the first place, they will not give ease; in the second, there is the habit.

What can people with persisting pains do? Many of them can get relief from the use of light from ordinary electric lights. There are other lamps that have a good deal of capacity for relieving pain. Various forms of electricity are of great use in such cases, and the use of high frequency electricity, and in some cases, galvanism. Itchings can be relieved at times by X-ray, ultra violet and radium.

The weight universal remedy is heat, and heat derived from heat radiation. The heat can be applied with hot water bottle or with a baking machine. Trainers handling baseball players, football players, fighters, and wrestlers, but little opiates, but they keep their heat and light apparatus working overtime.

Writing of the relief of the douloureux Robinson, quoted by Fantus, says: "It is useless to undertake to relieve a patient."

REPLY.

1. Rubbed.

2. A slight degree of bow legs can be expected to straighten out. Riding a bicycle or walking on a hard surface, or in extreme, operation alone will remedy it.

3. Perhaps a little.

4. I think so.

FUT PRODIGING COCCI.

J. C. writes: "What are staphylococci, streptococci, and spirilla? What causes them and what do they indicate?"

Staphylococci and streptococci are varieties of gas producing cocci. Spirilla are spiral bacteria. They are named used to describe certain beings, similar in that respect to the words cow and hog—namely, cow, short horn, Berkshire hog, and Chester hog. The first two are varieties of swine, the last two are not, if they are found in the body or in some of its cavities.

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CONGRESS TO GET FLOOD OF UNIVERSAL SERVICE DEMANDS.

THOUSANDS upon thousands of letters urging the immediate enactment of a law for universal military training will pour in upon members of congress during the next few weeks.

They will come from a new form of activity of the Universal Military Training League, which has its headquarters in the First National Bank building. This organization is bending every effort to obtain legislation on training at the present session. The letter writing campaign is probably one of the biggest of the kind ever undertaken. It also has its novel features, particularly in the manner in which the appeal to "write your congressman" is to be distributed throughout the country and in the fact that the subject is presented in a written statement that has been written by the subject.

The man solicited to write the letter sees only a small folder. But the league has had these printed in such a way that ten of them, separated by perforations, so they may be torn apart, form a single sheet. The subject is presented in a written statement that has been written by the subject. The man solicited to write the letter sees only a small folder. But the league has had these printed in such a way that ten of them, separated by perforations, so they may be torn apart, form a single sheet. The subject is presented in a written statement that has been written by the subject.

What may be called the letter of the test in the folder training of all boys at the age of 19 for six months will regenerate manhood, make better citizens, and contribute vitally to the progress and security of the nation. The league has requested our representative in congress to support universal military training at the present session and ask you to do the same. When you have done so please sign below and mail or hand this to a friend.

Then follow spaces for six signatures, and the last signer is requested to mail the folder to the Universal Military Training League.

REPLY.

1. Give a suggestive. Write several times a day. Keep patient in bed until the fever has subsided. Possibly a small dose of salicylate and phenacetin are helpful during the fever stage.

2. If a laxative is needed, give castor oil or cathart.

HOW LONG.

A young mother writes: "My baby boy, 15 months old, is bow legged. I could not nurse him, so raised him on certified milk and oatmeal water, giving whole milk at 1 year. His new teeth came in, and he is now eating eggs and meat. He weighs 27 pounds and is very healthy. He took his first steps when a year old. [1] What causes bow legs in children? [2] Will his legs become straight without the use of braces? [3] Will massage help? [4] He has a bad start; vomited a great deal and did not make any decided gain until 1 month old. Would this have something to do with it?"

REPLY.

1. Rubbed.

2. A slight degree of bow legs can be expected to straighten out. Riding a bicycle or walking on a hard surface, or in extreme, operation alone will remedy it.

BRITISH SPIRIT UNSHAKEN, SAYS LEADER OF BAR

Sir Frederick E. Smith
Addressee State
Lawyers' Body.

The attorney general of Great Britain told the Illinois Bar association last night that, war-worn but high of heart, his country is set upon the task of waging the war.

The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, Bart., K. C. M. P., spoke to the lawyers at a banquet at the Hotel La Salle.

He expressed the appreciation of the English people and those of France for America's support of the allied armies. With America's help, Germany will be crushed, he said.

The tribute was recognized by the president with an appreciation to Mr. Edgar B. Tolman, president of the association and toastmaster of the banquet.

England a Changed Nation.
"Our armies have sustained casualties of more than 1,000,000 men," he said.

"You will find a changed England from the former careless, free, and happy country of culture, for there is no door left, high or low, but where the angel of death has passed, with the streets filled with pale faced women, while the walls of orphaned children are heard on every hand."

"I am proud to say that after three and one-half years of heartless war the heart of England beats as high as it did in August, 1914, and war worn as we are, even had we not been offered succor and material assistance from America, I firmly believe that the islands would have waged the war alone and retained the spirit of our forebears—the indomitable spirit of your forebears—and been successful."

U. S. Brings Comfort.
"I cannot express the profound comfort and consolation we have received from the United States. I cannot express to you the comfort and adherence your loyalty has given to us."

"Had Russia not been withdrawn from the allied armies," he said, "the war would have been brought to a successful conclusion this year. It has been stated by a distinguished man that even with Russia, side by side with England and France, we have been through the war without any armistice."

"We are profoundly appreciative of your support and are cheered in the belief that America, side by side with England and France will break through to victory."

At the speakers' table were: Harold Smith, M. P., brother of the baronet; Attorney General Edward J. Brundage; State Attorney Maciej Hayne; the Rev. Charles Gilkey, Judge C. C. Kohn, Judge F. K. Dunn, Justice O. N. Carter, Samuel Insull, British Consul Horace Nugent, Col. Nathan Williams MacChesney, Judge R. D. Marshall of the Wisconsin Supreme court, and J. P. "Ray" P. O'Connor, M. P.

At the tables were: Levy Mayer, John M. Kane, Walter Provine, Taylorville, Ill.; George H. Wilson, Quincy, Ill.; E. A. Simmons, Pontiac, Ill.; P. T. Kolb, Mount Carmel, Ill.; Thomas Williams, Edwardsville; Congressman W. B. Williams, Pittsfield; R. Allan Stephens, Danville, Ill.

Shoes Are to Be Lower, but Not in Their Price
War may have some compensations. The suit manufacturers decreed that the shirt would have to be shorter. Yesterday the shoe men, in convention at the Hotel Sherman, said the shoe must be lower.

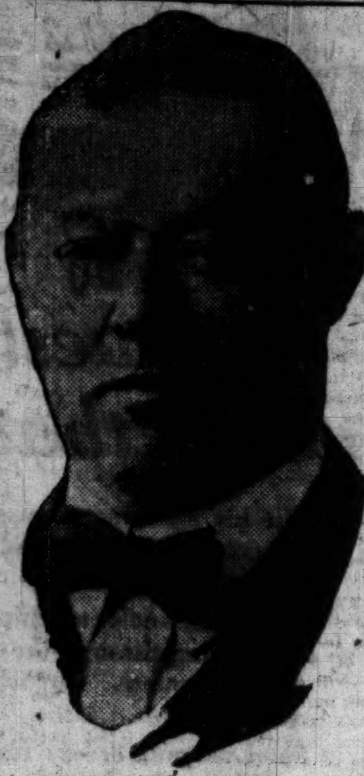
Shoes are going down—but not in price. On the contrary, the price is to be in inverse ratio to the height of the shoe. Some of the reasons are: Hay, milk, honey, beeswax, eyelets, linings, and laces.

There are about 1,500 delegates to the convention of the National Shoe Retailers' association. The convention will continue two more days.

ANDERSON & BROTHERS
Washington and Wabash (Northeast corner)

\$22,000 SMILE

Theater Employe Left Large Sum by "the Boss."



George Castle

GEORGE CASTLE WILLS \$22,000 TO STAGE MANAGER

Veteran Vaudeville Man Remembers Employe at the Majestic.

A drawing room drop was being lowered into position, three "hands" were struggling with a grand piano, another was connecting up the piano lamp and still another was "building" the deep red fire in the grate.

"Far upstage stood 'Abe' Jacobs, stage manager of the Majestic. 'Hurry, boys, it's almost time.' And even as he spoke the orchestra out front started to vump softly."

The diminutive stage manager had become heir to \$22,000, but it didn't disturb him. When there was work to do he did it—the reason he received the bequest, he said.

Given Shares of Stock.
When the will of George Castle, Chicago's veteran vaudeville manager, was filed in the Probate court yesterday it became known that A. L. Jacobs was to receive 250 shares of Union Carbide stock and 100 shares of National Biscuit stock. The Union Carbide stock closed yesterday at \$1 and the last sale of National Biscuit was an even 100. The total valuation of the two is \$22,750.

While the first act progressed Jacobs explained the gift.
"George Castle and I were the best of pals," he said. "Just thirty-nine years ago I started to work for him in the old Olympic theater. I have worked for him ever since; wouldn't work for any one else while he lived. He was more than a boss."

He paused a minute to study a light effect.
"I set his agencies the way he wanted them and when the Majestic theater was projected he consulted me. I designed the entire back stage, dressing rooms and all."

"When George Castle wanted a hat he purchased two and gave me one. 'Will I retire now?' O, should say not. I have been brought up here in the theater and the only way they could get rid of me would be to fire me. Then he admitted that he had a little little store of money."

Principal Bequests.
The bulk of the Castle estate goes to the widow, Mrs. Clara Eliza Castle, of 1325 North State street, and her daughter, Mrs. Jennie Castle Roberts of Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Harriet Dunham, relative, is bequeathed 250 shares of Union Carbide, 100 shares of United States Steel preferred and 100 shares of United States Rubber preferred. According to Mrs. Roberts the entire estate amounts to \$1,000,000.

Adult Bible Classes.
Mr. Davis announced he would devote himself to mobilizing the members of the adult Bible classes of Chicago and would put on a drive beginning Jan. 19 and continuing for ten days until the dry petition is put over.

"We have the approval of W. C. Pearce, head of the A. B. Bible class department of the International Sunday School association, and of L. Wilbur Messer, general secretary of the Chicago Young Men's Christian association," he said.

Three new dry workers, who have been added to the Dry Chicago federation forces, spoke. They were Miss Maudie Aldrich, who will organize the young women; Howard D. Kershaw, Dodge City, Kas., a temperance spell-binder; and L. C. Lewis, who will devote his efforts to the labor vote.

Nicholson's View.
Bishop Thomas Nicholson, president of the Dry Chicago federation, presided.

"We have three things to do," said Bishop Nicholson, "back up the Anti-Saloon league in getting a legislative election which will ratify the national prohibition amendment, get behind the Dry Chicago federation and make Chicago dry, and bring all the temperance forces to bear on President Wilson to obtain national prohibition at once as a war measure."

Dr. Philip Yarrow announced that Albert W. Harris, president of the Harris Trust and Savings bank, has accepted the chairmanship of the board of directors of the Dry Chicago federation and T. E. Donnelly, publisher, and W. H. Rankin had accepted memberships on the board.

MORRISON HELD A BANKRUPT BY SUPREME COURT

Decision Paves a Way for Inquiry to Uncover Assets.

Edward W. Morrison, 34 year old eccentric, who deeded real estate the value of \$3,500,000 to his attorney, James H. Ward, to escape paying a claim of \$90,000 to Charles S. Hienman, is now finally adjudged a bankrupt.

This is the end of one phase of a long litigation, begun in the United States District court here Aug. 8, 1915, and bitterly fought through the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and up to the highest tribunal in the land, where Morrison, through Ward, as his attorney, applied for a writ of superseas, in order that the decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals might be reviewed.

Result of Decision.
As a result of a Supreme court decision denying the application, a mandate will issue out of the Circuit Court of Appeals to the United States District court that the matter be referred to a referee in bankruptcy, who, in this case will be Sidney C. Eastman, following which reference, ten days will be allowed Morrison, now finally and officially a bankrupt, to file schedules of all his property and all his debts. If such a schedule is not filed within the ten days allowed, then ten days will be allowed creditors to file the best schedule they can prepare, following which will come the usual creditors' meetings and the election of a trustee for the property of the old man.

In this case, the trustee, according to Francis J. Houlahan, of Ross, Ill., Kure & Houlahan, attorneys for Hienman, the petitioning creditor, will be the Central Trust company, formerly appointed receiver for Morrison by Judge Carpenter in the District court.

To Uncover Assets.
It then will be the duty of the trustee to uncover all of Morrison's assets, inclusive of the property deeded to Ward, which embraces part of the site of the Morrison hotel. This will mean further litigation in the form of a bill for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the property and collect the rents, \$75,000 of which, inclusive of all receipts from Sept. 1, 1914, to the present time, are tied up by an injunction and remain in the hands of the lessees of the Morrison hotel and other realty of Morrison's, pending an adjudication as to who shall collect them.

War Savings Rally at Harrison High Tomorrow
The first of a series of war savings rallies will be held tomorrow evening at the Harrison High school, under the auspices of the Harrison Community council. Joseph A. Holguen is president of the council.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS ENROLLED FOR FARM LABOR

Preparations were started yesterday for enrolling high school boys over 16 years of age in the farm labor movement. At a meeting of high school principals in the board room it was decided that the courses in preliminary instruction for farm work should start at once.

Principals are making an effort to secure horses and cows for the instruction of the boys, and courses in the theory of agriculture will begin within a few days. The boys will go to the farms about April 1. Manufacturers of farm machinery have offered farm implements, so that by spring the boys will know how to run them.

At the meeting of the State Council of Defense at the Medinah temple Jan. 14, 15, and 16 special attention will be given to the movement to send high school boys to the farm. The state council will provide advice and literature for the boys.

DOUBTING LANDIS ORDERS MIRACLE WORKER JAILED

Prosecution of the Robinson Spring Water company of Pochontas, Miss., was ordered yesterday by Federal Judge Landis on a charge of making misrepresentations on labels under the pure food and drug act. C. L. Bradley of Pochontas, owner, faced the court. "Do label says the water cures Bright's disease, diabetes, and dropsy," said Judge Landis. "What proof have you that it does?"

Bradley produced a letter from a physician at Jackson, Miss., which the court read.

"This fool doctor says he considers this water a cure for Bright's disease. Do you believe it is a specific cure for it?"

"Except in acute cases, yes," replied Bradley.

"Yet there is a constant procession of people to the grave," said the court. "People afflicted with Bright's disease and diabetes and they could be saved by drinking this water! Mr. District Attorney, request the officials at Washington to prosecute this company."

Savings Accounts

In accordance with our custom, we will allow interest from January 1st at 3% per annum compounded semi-annually, on all Savings Deposits made on or before January 12th

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank

La Salle and Jackson Streets, Chicago
We have paid our depositors more than \$41,000,000.00 in interest since 1890



Please consider our Sunday page adv. repeated for today's selling. The inclement weather made it impossible for great numbers of patrons to attend yesterday's sales—but today they may take advantage of every special originally announced for Monday. Emphasizing particularly the 93rd semi-annual sale of dress goods remnants

Mandel Brothers

Men's shop, second floor

Men's and young men's suits and overcoats reduced for January clearance —at 21.50—at \$29—at 37.50

You save, of course, according to present price standards—and you may reckon your savings still greater in anticipation of a still further advance in woolsens.



Men's and young men's overcoats and suits 21.50

Chesterfields, English box and belted coats made from reliable melton and tweeds. Many are quarter silk lined and taped. Heavy and medium weights in this group.

Men's and young men's overcoats at \$29

Including Brokaw Brothers and Brandegee-Kincaid brands. St. George kersey, and fancy tweed and frieze overcoats of high grade. The chesterfields, in plain gray frieze, are full silk lined. Other coats are quarter silk lined and trimmed to splendid advantage. Box, ulsterette and trench effects included.

Men's and young men's smart suits. \$29

Including Brokaw Brothers and Brandegee-Kincaid brands. Domestic and imported worsteds and tweeds in large assortment. Newest tailored effects in plain colors and fancy patterns.

Men's and young men's overcoats and suits at 37.50

Including Brokaw Brothers and Brandegee-Kincaid brands. Overcoats direct from London—finest Irish woolsens in models such as only London designers can produce. Also, dressy coats of plain material, lined with heavy silk.

Suits remarkable for high class tailoring and superior fabrics. They were made exclusively for us by Brokaw Brothers and Brandegee, Kincaid & Co.

Featuring "College Chap clothes" from Brandegee, Kincaid & Co.

Also, equally snappy clothes of other standard makes. Overcoats in solid colors and mixtures—single and double breasted models—ulsters, close fitting coats, and belted coats, with full or half belt, notch collar, convertible collar or velvet collar; knee length, 3/4 length or full length. All the new, smart pockets. A splendid choice at \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.50, \$10.50, \$11.50, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$14.50, \$15.50, \$16.50, \$17.50, \$18.50, \$19.50, \$20.50, \$21.50, \$22.50, \$23.50, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26.50, \$27.50, \$28.50, \$29.50, \$30.50, \$31.50, \$32.50, \$33.50, \$34.50, \$35.50, \$36.50, \$37.50, \$38.50, \$39.50, \$40.50, \$41.50, \$42.50, \$43.50, \$44.50, \$45.50, \$46.50, \$47.50, \$48.50, \$49.50, \$50.50, \$51.50, \$52.50, \$53.50, \$54.50, \$55.50, \$56.50, \$57.50, \$58.50, \$59.50, \$60.50, \$61.50, \$62.50, \$63.50, \$64.50, \$65.50, \$66.50, \$67.50, \$68.50, \$69.50, \$70.50, \$71.50, \$72.50, \$73.50, \$74.50, \$75.50, \$76.50, \$77.50, \$78.50, \$79.50, \$80.50, \$81.50, \$82.50, \$83.50, \$84.50, \$85.50, \$86.50, \$87.50, \$88.50, \$89.50, \$90.50, \$91.50, \$92.50, \$93.50, \$94.50, \$95.50, \$96.50, \$97.50, \$98.50, \$99.50, \$100.50, \$101.50, \$102.50, \$103.50, \$104.50, \$105.50, \$106.50, \$107.50, \$108.50, 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SKIDMORE HOLDS JURY'S INTEREST IN HEALEY CASE

Admits He's a Gambler, but Denies Part in Graft Plot.

William R. Skidmore, west side politician and defendant with former Chief of Police Charles C. Healey and Detective Sergeant Stephen J. Barry on police graft charges, yesterday took the stand in his own defense in Judge Sabath's court.

"Billy" Skidmore was anything but a gambler, the former governor continued. "What will happen if our lines on the western front are broken?" was the challenge of Edward F. Dunne, former governor of Illinois, who spoke last evening in the Coliseum to a throng that had come to the Patriotic Food Show and filled the lecture hall in spite of the blizzard crippled transportation of the city.

"This country will be faced with the demand by the central powers to pay the cost of the war, simply because it is the only country that will be able to do it," he continued. "Britain, France, and Italy would blow up their fleets rather than pay indemnity to Germany, and nobody would blame them. If those fleets were destroyed the German fleet would command the sea. That's why we must fight and win."

"We have been spoiled for twenty-five years," the former governor continued. "We have been eating too much, drinking too much, and we have been dressing too well. We must turn this waste of food. The Japanese shipped the Russians on rice and dried fish. There are three ways for a man to win the war—by fighting in Europe, by paying our money into the government treasury, and by thrift and saving of food."

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Gives His Version. "I wrote those names at the request of Costello and Heller. I don't know what they were for other than that they told me they represented places they were looking after," the witness replied again and again.

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Save Food or Pay Indemnity to Kaiser, Dunne Argues

BY MARGERY CURREY.

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SAYS U. S. PRICE GIVES COAL MEN TOO BIG PROFIT

Should Take Mines or Buy Output, Senate Committee Is Told.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Profits of many coal operators in the middle west were materially increased by coal prices fixed by the government, the senate investigating committee was told today by Clifford Thorne, who said he had made an exhaustive study of the situation. David L. Wing, an examiner of the federal trade commission, made a similar statement.

Much of the shortage of coal now experienced over the country was attributed by Thorne to excessive shipments to the northwest, the "temptation" of operators to hold back for higher prices, greatly increased consumption, interference with distribution through natural channels, and an inadequate coal supply.

Relief, the witness said, can be brought about only through two courses—government operation of the mines or purchase of the entire output of the country.

Would Not Open Mines. Referring to a recent announcement by the fuel administration on profits to be allowed for new mines, Mr. Thorne said he did not believe it wise to try to increase production by opening new mines or working those that have been idle, as the high production costs in such mines would tend only to increase prices to consumers. He thought it would be better to close many small mines now operating at high cost.

Thorne told the committee the public had not had proper representation in the matter of price fixing and that in general, and in the Illinois fields in particular, prices allowed were much too high.

In the Illinois fields, some operators, the witness asserted, are receiving under government prices 100 per cent more than in 1916, when prices were considered high. He also declared there are wide price discrepancies in deliveries now being made.

Cut Coal Exports. America's coal exports this year will be limited strictly to shipments to be used for war purposes and to those necessary in exchange for commodities the United States must have. In announcing this policy tonight Fuel Administrator Garfield declared that in no event will exports be permitted to equal in volume those of the year just ended.

The fuel administration turned over to the war trade board today figures showing the amount of coal the country can spare and asked the board to exercise supervision over its distribution abroad. Canada will be exempted from the regulations and shipments to the dominion will be left in the hands of the fuel administration.

The new export policy means that England will be called upon to supply domestic users in France and Italy.

Kicking on H. C. L.? What Would You Do in Berlin?

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—Just to cheer up the ultimate consumer a bit about his grocery and meat bills, Food Administrator Hoover gave out some figures today showing that the Germans are paying four or five times as much as Americans for the necessities of life.

Butter, Hoover says, is selling for \$2.25 a pound, sugar 55 cents a pound, ham and bacon \$2.11 a pound, and soap at 22 cents a bar in Berlin. And even at that price the Germans cannot buy enough to satisfy their needs.

The food administration obtained its information from a returning official, who maintained an apartment in Berlin and who quoted prices he paid himself.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets.

Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c. Advertisement.

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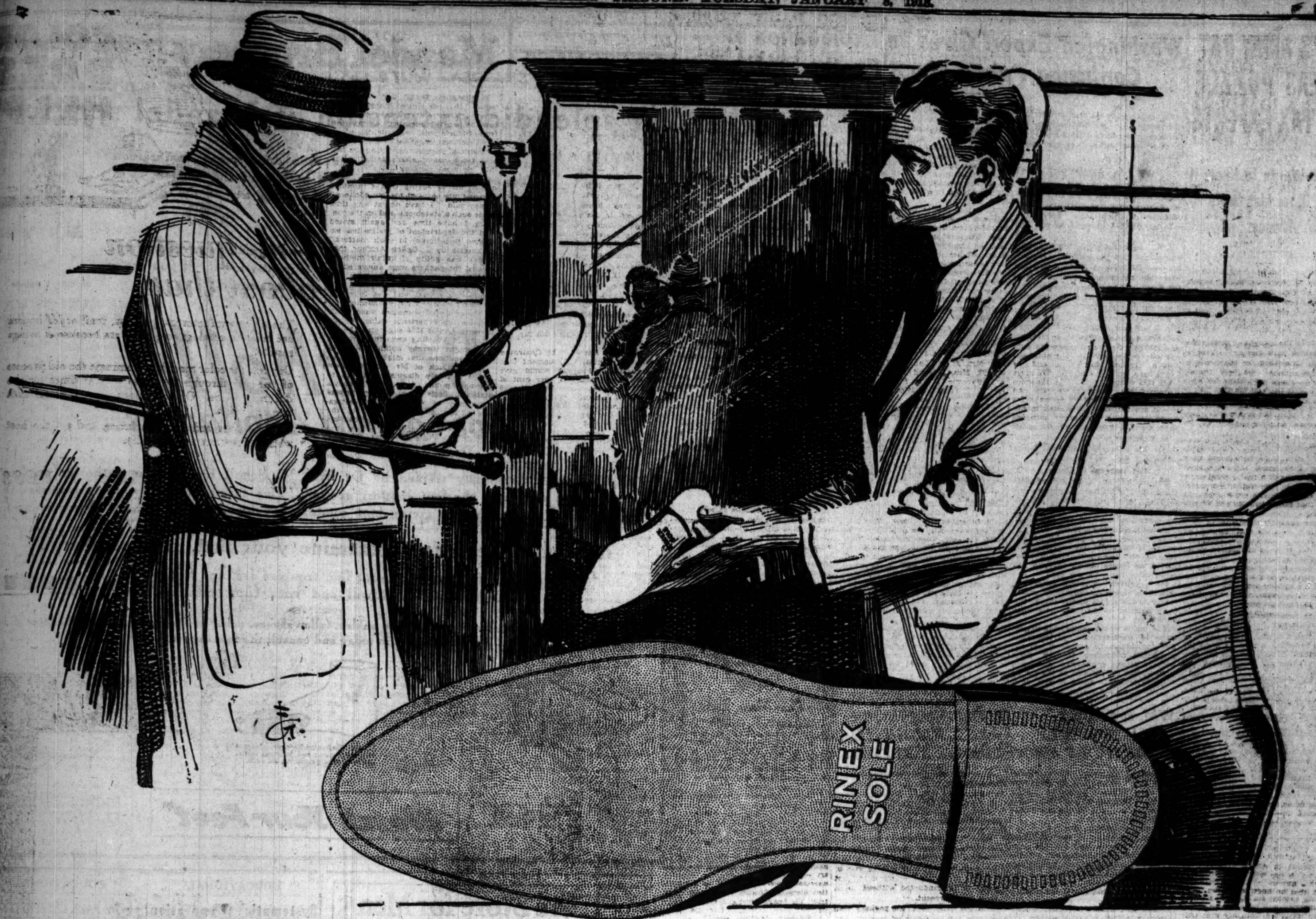
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Street

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National Bank

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Rinex Soles



Next time you go to the shoe-store, remember this:

When they offer you shoes with Rinex Soles, they're offering you a bargain. Snap it up!

You're either getting the same quality in uppers at a lower price than you are used to paying—or you're getting better uppers at the same price.

That is because the Rinex Soles cost less, and the money saved goes into extra value in the rest of the shoe. But the bargain doesn't end there.

Rinex Soles wear longer. They are water-proof, and protect your feet and your health from the dampness under-foot. They are non-burning—won't harden, crack or lose their wearing qualities or good looks when you put them near a radiator or other hot place.

And my! How comfortable they are—easy and pliable from the minute you put them on.

Rinex is not rubber. It is not leather. It is the present-day shoe-sole material that has given full satisfaction to millions of people.

Every pair of Rinex Soles is plainly marked "Rinex Sole" on the shank. Don't wait for your shoe-man to suggest Rinex Soles. Why not suggest them yourself? Today. You'll pat yourself on the back, afterward, for doing it.

And that old pair of shoes. They'll come to life again with a pair of Rinex Soles. Take up with the Rinex idea. It pays.

United States Rubber Company

SON'S ARMY PAY OFFERS PUZZLE TO TAX EXPERTS

Father Wants to Know if He Must List Boy's Money.

"One of my sons has been on Uncle Sam's pay roll for six months," writes a reader of *THE TRIBUNE*, "first as a private and now as a corporal. He is only 19 years old. How much shall I be obliged to pay down in my income tax return for him?"

"Will it be the amount of money the United States pays him or do I have to include his clothes and board which Uncle Sam supplies the army? If so kindly inform me the amount. I am sure that there are hundreds of others who have minor sons in the army and navy who would like to see this question answered in your paper."

Referred to Washington.

The question was put up to government tax experts yesterday and they threw up their hands. The law says that the income of a minor child must be included in the father's income. Several experts held a conference and decided that they'd have to ask Washington for a ruling.

Another reader writes that in 1917 he fell heir to a considerable sum of money from a parent who died. He asks if this is to be considered as income. The law says it is.

The value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or descent is exempt from income tax. It must be understood, however, that income derived from such property is taxable.

Some questions.

Other questions and answers:

Q—I was a soldier in the civil war and am receiving a pension from the government. Must I include my pension in making my income schedule? A—Yes.

Q—I am a widower with two small children, 10 years old, buying my home, and have a housekeeper. Am I supposed to file an income tax schedule? A—Yes, if your net income is \$2,000 or more.

Q—I was a married man from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, seven months I have a grandchild whom I support. What is my tax exemption? A—It is \$2,000.

Q—I am married, yearly income \$2,500—rent collected from property. Am I allowed to deduct the expenses of upkeep, such as general repairs, insurance, taxes, and interest on existing mortgage? A—Yes.

Wife Works, Too.

Q—Husband and wife, both employed; husband earns \$1,400 and wife \$800 a year. Do we have to pay income tax on our joint salary? A—Yes.

Q—In above case are we allowed to make deductions for losses sustained in speculative deals? A—No.

Q—My income for 1917 was \$2,130. I am married and have no dependent children; divorced from my first wife, to whom I must pay \$300 alimony a year. Am I subject to a war tax? A—Yes, alimony is not an allowable expense.

Q—I was broke in January, 1916. A friend advanced me \$1,500, with which to purchase a small grocery. During 1916 I lost \$400, and on Jan. 1, 1917, I owed \$1,600. During 1917 I made \$4,500 in the same business. Had no money of my own to start with. Can I deduct my 1916 loss and pay all I can toward my honest debt? A—No.

Q—Must I pay on all over \$1,000. A—Yes, if single.

"Capital Invested."

Q—I am a fruit farmer, and during the year had to replace seventy-five trees killed by disease. May I deduct the cost of new trees in replacing them? A—No, this is capital invested.

Q—If I did not replace the trees could I deduct for the loss? A—No.

Q—What would happen if a taxpayer should render a false or fraudulent income tax return to evade proper payment? A—He would be liable to an additional tax of 100 per cent and also to a fine not to exceed \$5,000, or to one year's imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also to pay the costs of prosecution.

HIGHEST COURT DOUBLE-LOCKS SUNDAY SALOON

Chicago has all the necessary authority and power to close saloons on Sunday, the Supreme court of the United States ruled yesterday.

The ruling placed a quietus on all further efforts, it is believed, to test the validity of the closing law.

Henry W. Boerner, a saloonkeeper at 235 East Austin avenue, was responsible for the highest court in the land passing on the closing law. He wanted Mayor Thompson and the city officials restrained from closing his saloon on Sundays. He said he intended to keep it open only for the sale of nonintoxicants on the Sabbath.

Corporation Counsel Etzelson was jubilant at the news of the decision. The state court had ruled against the Boerner view of the law, and to have the high court uphold these decisions, Mr. Etzelson said, was a great victory for the city.

The Supreme court did not directly rule on the validity of the Sunday law. It, however, refused to order a rehearing on any of the decisions of the lower court, which was considered as the same as passing on the validity of the law itself.

Opie Read Made President of Press Club of Chicago

The Press club of Chicago, at its annual election held yesterday in the clubrooms, City Hall Square building, unanimously elected the following officers and directors to serve during the ensuing year: Opie Read, president; Wright A. Patterson, first vice president; Frederick A. Smith, Treasurer; Harry Hargis, librarian; James A. Burleigh, Tom Thompson; Victor E. Dunham, and Fred Dunham, directors.

Washington Expert Gives an Explanation of Confusing Points About Excess Profits Tax

This is the sixth and final of a series of articles concerning the workings of the income tax laws of 1916 and 1917 in their direct relation to the individual.

BY I. A. FLEMING.

The act of Sept. 8, 1916, as before stated, fixed a tax of 2 per cent on all net income, over the exemptions and deductions, which have heretofore been amplified at some length, up to \$20,000.

Additional taxes were then imposed, amounting to 1 per cent on incomes between \$20,000 and \$40,000; that is, over the former and under the latter; 2 per cent on incomes over \$40,000 and under \$60,000, and in like manner 3 per cent between \$60,000 and \$80,000; 4 per cent between \$80,000 and \$100,000; 5 per cent between \$100,000 and \$150,000; 6 per cent between \$150,000 and \$200,000; 7 per cent between \$200,000 and \$250,000; 8 per cent between \$250,000 and \$300,000; 9 per cent between \$300,000 and \$500,000; 10 per cent between \$500,000 and \$750,000; 11 per cent between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000; 12 per cent between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000, and 13 per cent between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. Incomes of over \$2,000,000 pay 13 per cent additional tax, all these additional being plus the 2 per cent normal tax.

Big Increase in Taxes. The act of Oct. 3, 1917, duplicated the normal tax, after exemptions, up to \$5,000, after which it fixes a scale of additional taxes, which very greatly increases the taxes of the individual with net income above \$5,000.

The normal tax follows all net incomes. If income is from dividends of corporations, the normal tax is eliminated, as before stated, through the corporation tax of 6 per cent.

No legislation of recent years has caused as much comment and uncertainty as the excess profits tax, which is in addition to all taxes heretofore mentioned.

The tax is levied against the net income of corporations, partnerships, and individuals in excess of certain prescribed deductions realized from trade, business, professions, and occupations, but the amount of the tax or the proportionate share of any part.

enter into a consideration of corporation taxes in this series of articles, a few remarks may not be out of place. The expert of one of the largest trust companies was requested to state the five leading questions which he was called upon to answer and the answers thereto. He answered, describing sections of the law, which may be referred to by any one sufficiently interested.

"Who is subject to the excess profits tax?"

"Corporations, partnerships, and individuals. Sections 202-203.

"How is the excess profits tax applied?"

"Where they have invested capital: Corporations on net income less exemption and deductions, as described in sections 202-203; partnership and citizens on net income less deductions and exemptions, as described in sections 203-204. Where they have nominal capital: Corporations, partnerships, and citizens on net income less exemptions and deductions, as in 209.

"Is the income received as salary or wages subject to the excess profits tax?"

"Yes.

"Can a member of a partnership charge a reasonable sum as salary?"

"Yes.

"How is the tax figured?"

"Where there is an invested capital the tax is figured on a scale—section 202—no tax being due until entire deductions and exemptions are made. The law exempts all legitimate expenditures with a view of producing income; the law encourages partnerships and makes the liberal exemption of \$6,000 plus moderate salaries; the law recognizes the relationship of blood and marriage ties in support extended by unmarried dependents; the law releases all corporations organized without capital for charitable purposes, etc., etc., from all income tax; the law permits the income tax payer to file his own schedule—which, if not correctly prepared, will be returned with the corrections needed indicated—the sooner the schedule is filed the better, for there will be many filed that will be returned for correction, so many thousands coming under the tax for the first time. The law will aid the honest and punish the dishonest.

It is fortunate that as capable a man as Commissioner Roper is at the head of the Federal revenue bureau, a man especially fitted for the position.

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The foot comfort section in the shoe department, maintained for the convenience and benefit of both men and women, is in keeping with this store's policy of placing at patrons' disposal a perfectly rounded service.

In this section are the scientific means quickly to relieve and permanently to correct foot trouble in any form. If you are a foot sufferer, you will be interested in examining

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances

A foot specialist personally trained by Dr. Wm. M. Scholl, well-known authority on foot troubles, is in charge of the foot comfort section. This specialist is thoroughly grounded in "Practipedics," the science of giving foot comfort, developed by Dr. Scholl. Upon request,

the Scholl expert will examine your feet, free of charge

—tell you what your foot troubles are, and fit the appliance which will end your foot suffering.

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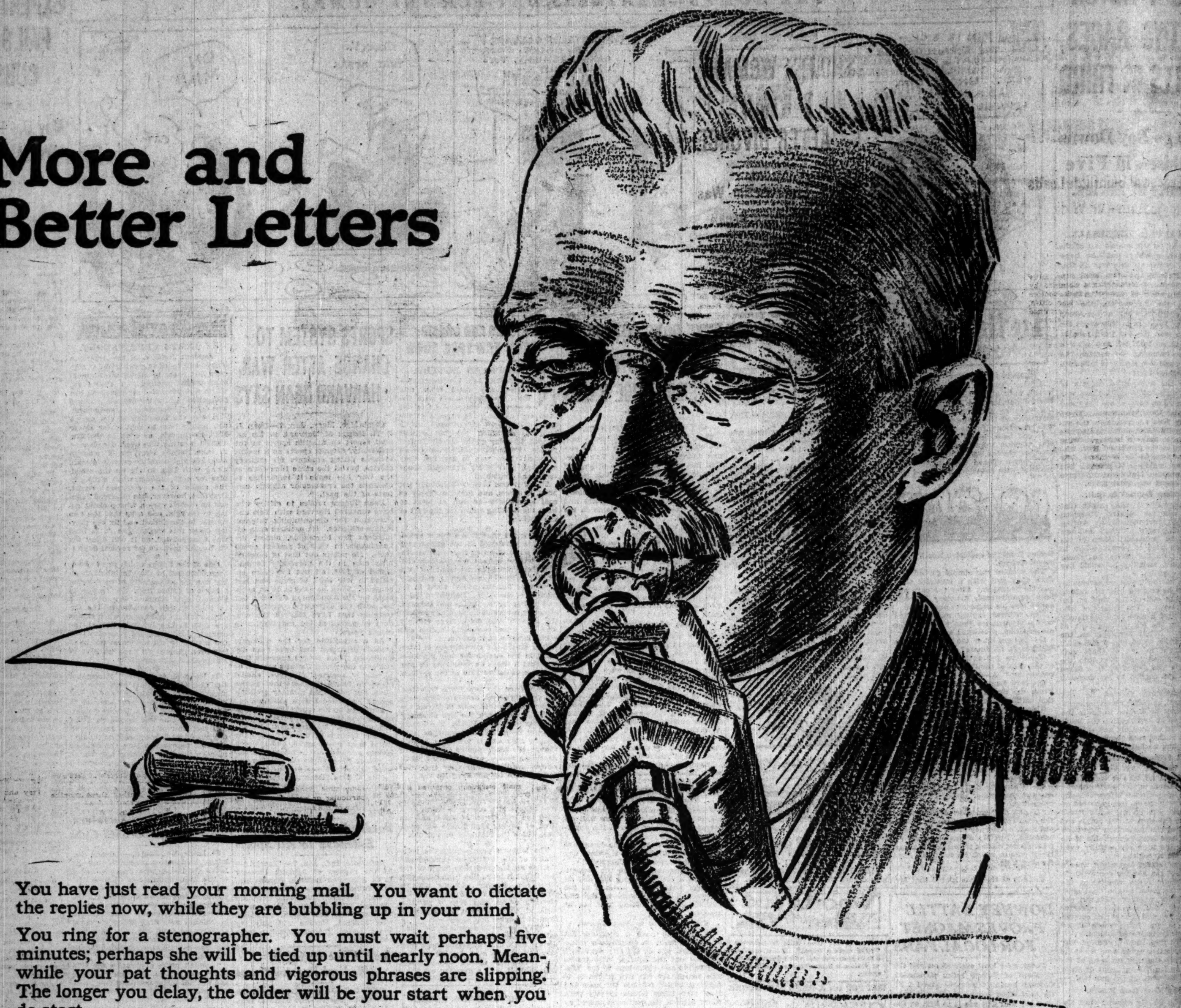
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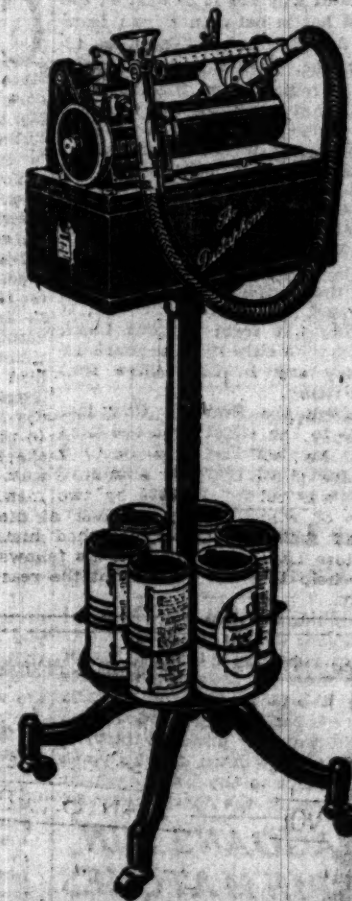
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Don't waste it

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To Secretaries and Stenographers

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W. Hodgins, 38 Sou
R. M. Ross of the
gown, although he
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and that archquack,
N. Flint.

"BARNEY"
FIGHTS F
AFTER OP

Capt. Bernard Ba
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Capt. Baer was st
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His ailment is a
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JUSTICES
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TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1918.

* * 13

UNITED STATES DECLARES WAR UPON QUACKERY

Expose of Skinflints Leads
to Action on Wide
Scale.

Federal and state authorities, fully aroused by the evidence obtained by The Tribune against quack doctors in Chicago and other American cities, are preparing to start a determined campaign to exterminate the fakers.

Federal authorities will act throughout the nation and in Chicago against such of the medical shysters as are known to have been using the United States mails in the furtherance of their fraudulent and leechlike schemes to obtain money from the poor, ignorant, and unsuspecting. State operatives will get busy in Chicago and throughout Illinois.

Special United States District Attorney Henry R. Harris is incensed at the practices of the Williams gang of fakers disclosed through the arrest of Dr. L. T. "Old Doc" Burgess and his smooth "medicine man" and "case taker," Olaf Bergersen, and through the subsequent raids on the Burgess offices at 422 South State street.

"Should Be Stopped."

Col. Harris, who has charge of the cases against Burgess and Bergersen, declared he would lay his evidence before District Attorney Cline, his chief, for the purpose of making investigation and possibly arrests of members of the Williams syndicate in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, St. Louis, and other cities in which they operate.

"These fellows should be put out of business," said Col. Harris, "and this looks like a good time to do it. The evidence seized by the postal inspectors in the Burgess place shows the Williams are at the head of this syndicate, and that they are doing business in a number of cities in several states."

D. F. Angier, postoffice inspector, who conducted the raids on the Burgess offices and obtained federal warrants for Burgess and Bergersen at the direction of Gen. James E. Stuart, is preparing for a trip at an early date to the headquarters of the postoffice department in Washington.

List of Quackeries.

Mr. Angier will take with him a list of the men in Chicago and other cities who are known to be conducting quackeries. A number of these fellows have, at various times and under various names and aliases had fraud orders issued by the government against their mail. In some cases the fraud orders were subsequently removed on the promise of the quacks to abstain from the fraudulent use of the mails. Mr. Angier is to make a careful inspection of the records in this respect and in cases may ask that the fraud orders be put back into effect to stay.

In the meantime Francis W. Shepardson, director of the Illinois department of education and registration, and his superintendent, F. C. Dodds, at Springfield, are preparing to call a number of the doctors upon whom The Tribune obtained evidence, before the department to "show why their licenses should not be revoked."

Quacks to Be Called.

Among those advertising quack doctors who are to be given a chance to show why they should be allowed to continue to bamboozle the public, and against whom The Tribune obtained evidence of fraud are "Old Doc" Isaac W. Hodgins, 35 South Dearborn street; R. M. Ross of the same address; Burgess, although he is under federal bonds to appear in court to answer a charge of fraudulent use of the mails; and that archquack, "Old Doc" Edward N. Flint.

"BARNEY" BAER
FIGHTS FOR LIFE
AFTER OPERATION

Capt. Bernard Baer of the Warren avenue police station is in a dangerous condition in the Superior court building, where he is fighting for recovery following an operation last night.

Capt. Baer was stricken in his office during the afternoon, and was taken to the hospital, where the seriousness of his condition caused surgeons to place him immediately on the operating table.

His ailment is subphrenic abscess, and is described as a malignant inflammation of the upper abdominal cavity. Surgeons said he has a fair chance of recovery. His family is at the hospital.

JUSTICES MIX
IN FIST FIGHT;
POLICE STOP IT

The dignity of their office as justices of the peace was forgotten for a time yesterday by Samuel Harrison and Narcus Barshumian of Evanston, who mixed it in lively fashion in the court's courtroom until the bout was stopped by Police Sergeant John Anderson. The police officer restored order only after he had used physical force.

The "war" will be resumed probably today when Justice Barshumian is taken into a neutral court on a warrant charging him with assault and battery sworn out by Justice Harrison after the courtroom fight.

SHOT Woman Wounded by Former Partner and Man Who Fired at Her and Self.



Miss Frances Reetz
J. J. Levy

'NEIGHBORHOOD JOB' YIELDS TWO ROBBERS \$3,400

Saloon Man Says He
Was Held Up in
Alley.

George Faubel, owner of a saloon at 25 West Forty-third street, was robbed of \$3,400 in an alley near his saloon yesterday. Two robbers, both wearing masks, produced revolvers, forced Faubel to hand over a satchel in which he carried the money and then fled. The police believe it was a "neighborhood job."

Faubel was returning from the Drovers' State bank at Forty-second and Halsted streets with the money which had been advanced to him on a draft from the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company. The money was to have been used in cashing the pay checks of workmen of the south shore railroad freight yards.

Couldn't Use Auto.

Faubel was unable to drive to and from the bank in an automobile because of the snow. In the bag he carried \$2,400 and \$1,000 more in his pockets. All the money is said to have been in 10 bills. As he reached a point in the alley near his saloon two young men stepped out. The fact they wore masks leads the police to suspect they are young men of the neighborhood who were aware that Faubel was carrying a large sum of money. He told the police that neither of the robbers was more than 25 years old.

Lieut. Thomas Fitzgerald of the Fifth street police station began an investigation. Faubel's story led the police to search for footprints in the snow, but none was found. There were no witnesses and for this reason Faubel is being questioned further as to the robbery and as to his reason for not asking a police guard when handling such a large sum.

Hostler Robbed of \$220.

While more than twenty of his fellow workmen of the A. T. Willett Teaming company of 230 East Grand avenue, were shoveling snow in front of the stables yesterday, Michael Ladre of 513 St. Clair avenue, a hostler, was robbed of \$220 by two men, one of whom held a revolver at his head while the other searched him. Before Ladre could call on his fellows for help the robbers fled out the rear way.

Justice of the Peace.

The former justice of the Supreme court then returned to his hotel, along with other notables interested in the case. The notes is to determine the responsibility in the matter of some millions of dollars' worth of bonds. The case will come up this afternoon before Judges Evans, Kohlsaat, and Alschuler.

Charles E. Hughes Appears
in U. S. Circuit Court

Charles Evans Hughes, former candidate for president, appeared in the United States Circuit of Appeals yesterday to act as attorney for the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York in its suit against the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. Because Judge Evan Evans was snowed out of Woodstock the case was postponed until today.

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SHOOTS WOMAN AND HIMSELF AFTER DIVORCE

Tailor Says Victim Was
Responsible for Break-
ing Up Home.

J. J. Levy of 1162 North La Salle street yesterday shot and perhaps fatally wounded Miss Frances A. Reetz, his former business partner, at her tailoring establishment, 53 East Washington street. He then shot himself through the right eye, but probably will recover.

Levy was divorced last Saturday, his wife charging desertion and alleging that her husband left her in April, 1916. He told the police at the bedside hospital that Miss Reetz had broken up his home and was responsible for the divorce.

Accused His Victim.

"I left my wife because of her," he declared, "and when Mrs. Levy filed suit for divorce Miss Reetz forced me out of the firm and turned me down." Relatives of Miss Reetz last night declared that Levy had been annoying her for more than a year, and that she repeatedly had threatened to have him arrested.

Miss Frances Morris, a bookkeeper, was present in the office when Levy fired. She said he was a regular visitor and that she thought nothing of his appearance until Miss Reetz screamed. Simultaneously came the report of a revolver.

Finds Her on Floor.

"I ran to Miss Reetz's desk and saw her lying on the floor with blood flowing from a wound in her arm," said Miss Morris. "I ran from the room to bring help, and while I was gone four more shots were fired. When I returned Levy also was lying on the floor."

Dr. Albert E. Halsted, who was called to attend Miss Reetz, said last night that an operation would be necessary to remove a bullet which passed through her left arm and lodged in her abdomen. She is in St. Luke's hospital.

Levy was taken to the Scoeth hospital of the bridewell, where he will be subjected to a mental examination. Attorney Frank Farrum, representing him in the recent divorce proceedings, said Levy seemed normal when he talked with him on Sunday over the telephone.

FIND MAN SLAIN
NEAR WHERE BOY
ROBBER WAS SHOT

Twelve hours following the killing of 15-year old Herbert Walter, termed by the police Chicago's youngest burglar, the body of a man, 35 years old, of 1338 South Fifty-first avenue, Cicero, was found murdered.

It was within two miles of the scene of the murder of Matulis that young Walter was shot and killed by the police while attempting to burglarize a store at 444 West Twenty-second street. Walter's companion escaped.

Matulis, a Lithuanian, conducted a little clothing store on South Fifty-first avenue. He lived in the rear of the store. Customers seeking to make purchases saw the body lying on the floor with the skull crushed and the face a mass of bruises and cuts. In the absence of a definite clue the police are working on the theory that Walter's companion may know something of this latter crime.

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AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'?



LANDIS SENDS RETICENT LOAN AGENT TO JAIL

Head of Franklin Co.
Declines to Answer
Questions.

Be it remembered that the other day the names of the Washington, Franklin, and Lincoln Loan companies were mentioned in Judge Landis' court in a so-called "loan shark" case. Be it also recalled that Judge Landis turned to his clerk and said:

"Summon the Father of His Country, Poor Richard and Honest Abe before this court. If you cannot find them bring the men who are thus making use of their names."

Sent to Jail.

With these words a set out comes the denouement of yesterday.

"Now let Benjamin Franklin come up," Judge Landis said.

A businesslike person answered readily.

"Benjamin Franklin" of the Franklin Loan company proved to be Elmer Canfield, 630 Aldine avenue. When he refused to answer questions of the court Judge Landis turned him over to a deputy United States marshal with orders to place him in jail. He will be brought back into court today.

Settlement Reached.

The probe into the workings of the loan industry came as the result of the arraignment of Thomas M. Buckley and his wife, Meta, who conduct the Abbey Investment company, Edward Pape of 4057 Calumet avenue, a street car conductor, sought the cancellation of an order he gave the Buckley's to collect his salary.

Pape alleged that an order in bankruptcy was entered for him, but that the Buckley's refused to release him. In the afternoon it was announced that the Buckley's and Pape had reached a settlement.

Richard J. Linscher of the Mason Financial company, held up his hand to be sworn.

"Haven't I seen you before?" asked the court.

"Yes, sir. I used to work for the Fidelity Loan company."

"O, yes, that's you. You used to work for Frank J. Mackey, who cut a social swell here, had an automobile and a private yacht, and was so good to his mother," replied the court. Then he asked:

"Is he still a fugitive from justice?"

BEG YOUR PARDON!

The issue of Jan. 4, in listing the previous day's contributions to the Our Boys in France tobacco fund of The Tribune, gave the total as \$15.66, which was correct for Jan. 3, but credited T. H. Furlong, who sent \$5, with fifty cents.

The error in entering Mr. Furlong's contribution was typographical, inasmuch as the sum of all contributions for Jan. 3 was correct.

A reader seeking information as to the domestic affairs of Elsie Ferguson was told in yesterday's issue, under "Ask Me! Ask Me!" that the actress is the wife of Fred Hoey.

Elsie Ferguson obtained a divorce from Frederick Chamberlain Hoey on Aug. 12, 1914, and on June 14, 1916, was married to Thomas Benedict Clarke Jr., vice president of the Harriman National bank of New York City.

Yesterday's issue, in telling of the gala performance by singers of the Chicago Opera on Jan. 13 for the children of France and Italy, said it would take place in the morning. It will be at night.

"I don't know, your honor," said Linscher.

Present Rates.

"How much interest are you charging on loans now?"

"Three and a half per cent."

"How are you getting along?"

"Pretty well."

"Well, if you are doing pretty well at 3 1/2 per cent you must have done nicely before."

Turner Hall Concerts,
Given Since '63, May End

There is a chance that the Sunday afternoon concert at the North Side Turner hall, given under the auspices of the Chicago Turngemeinde, may be abandoned. This is because, in spite of the popularity of the concerts, they have never been financially profitable.

The matter will be determined at the annual meeting of the Turngemeinde tomorrow night. The concerts started in 1868 and have been continued ever since, not even being stopped by the Chicago fire, which burned the Turner hall. The concerts were held in temporary quarters until a new hall was built.

The first director was Christoph Romanus. He was followed by A. J. Vaas, F. Hoffman, Joseph Clauser, Hans Balaska, Adolph Rosenbecker, Julian Heinke, Carl Runge, Martin Hallmann, William Boeppler, and by Martin Ballmann again, the present conductor.

ECCENTRIC THIEF GETS HAUL FROM GALPIN, BEHAN

Steals \$1,200 Bonds
and Other Loot, but
Scorns Much.

The burglar who robbed the desks of Republican County Chairman Homer K. Galpin and of Master in Chancery Louis J. Behan in the Otis building some time Sunday was either quite particular or very careless. Here are some of the astonishing features of his job:

From one of Chairman Galpin's desk drawers he took one gold watch and left another.

From Chairman Galpin's checkbook he took a check that had been made out for \$15. The check on the same page for \$40 was left untouched.

From another of Chairman Galpin's drawers was taken a valuable gold watch that had been a gift to Mr. Galpin's father. A thousand dollars' worth of loose jewelry, including watch fobs, stick pins, and trinkets, and another gold watch, were left.

\$1,200 Bonds Stolen.

From Master in Chancery Behan's desk drawer four Liberty bonds were taken, one for \$1,000 and four for \$50 each. Also three checks for \$32, \$17, and \$3, respectively.

From the desk of Robert E. Gentzel a \$100 check was missing.

Master in Chancery Behan is hearing the evidence in the Lorimer bank case. The first thought, when the robbery was discovered yesterday morning, was that somebody had been after valuable papers. Strict search developed that no documents were missing.

The Liberty bonds that Mr. Behan lost were the property of his wife and children.

Delay Causes Bond Loss.

"They were in the Christmas stockings," Mr. Behan said. "My wife was worried as to their safety at home. I brought them down Saturday to put in my safe deposit vault. I procrastinated and locked them up in my desk."

Mr. Galpin said he was unable to suggest any plausible reason why his Sunday visitor had grabbed a \$15 check from his private checkbook and had passed up one for \$40.

Every drawer in all of the desks in the suite of offices occupied by Mr. Galpin, Mr. Behan, and their associates on the thirteenth floor of the Otis building had been pried open.

BURNED WIRE

Hot Talk Over Telephone
Figures in Divorce Case.

CAME William Abramson of 3030 Wilton avenue, to the divorce court.

"Lucille told me she wanted to go to a party where 'men wouldn't be thought of,' he testified. 'I consented, but found she had been with a man. To rub it in he called me up and the things he said over the phone weren't legal.' Judge Brothers granted a decree of divorce."

New suits filed:

Ignatz Weber, real estate agent, worth \$20,000, is charged with cruelty by Waldtrina Charles A. Miller, caterer, of Edgewater Beach hotel, is accused of cruelty by Grace.

Albert R. Mathews accuses Eva of infidelity, and names "the captain."

"ANTIS" CLOSE
HOUSE HEARING
UPON SUFFRAGE

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Hearings on the federal suffrage amendment resolution to be voted on in the house Thursday were closed by the house woman suffrage committee today after listening to arguments by representatives of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage and final appeals for favorable action by officials of the National American Woman Suffrage association.

Former Senator Bailey of Texas in a long speech against the resolution contended that women are incapable of performing the three principal duties of citizenship—military service, sheriff service, and jury service—and should not help enact laws which they are incapable of obeying.

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth Jr., president of the Association Opposed to Suffrage, and other speakers denounced the methods used by the suffragists in their efforts to put the resolution through congress.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Maud Wood Park, officers of the National American Woman Suffrage association, briefly replied, saying they were before the committee to present "facts, not theory."

Judge Arnold, according to Mr. Holding, looked upon the idea with favor.

"I never was in favor of the merging of the two positions or of appointing a man for the chief probation officer's position," said Judge Arnold last night. "I am surprised that Mr. Holding made such a statement."

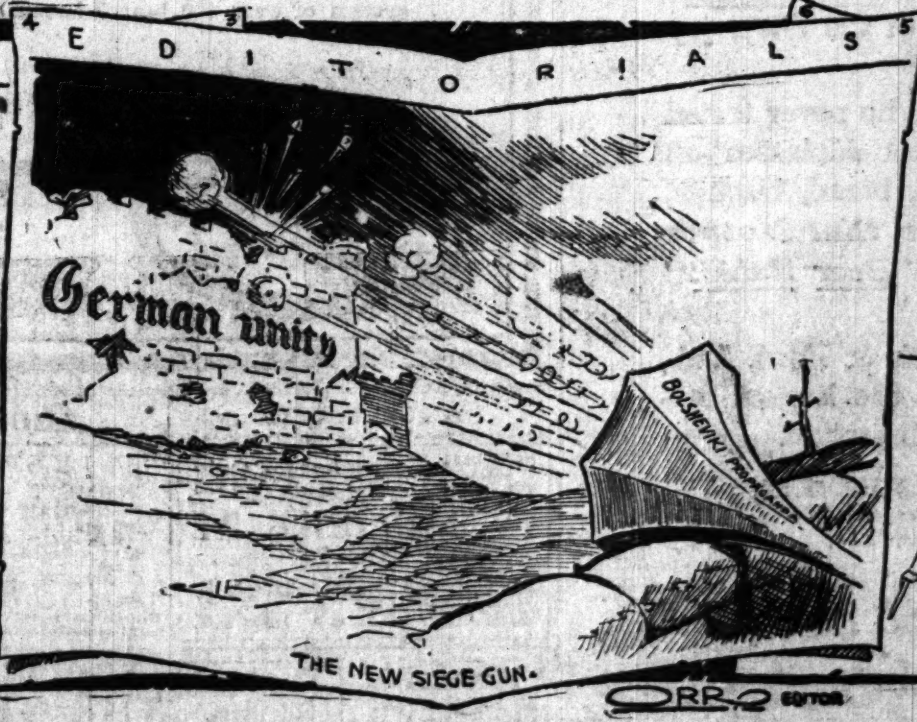
SPRY ENOUGH AT
62 TO CONDUCT
QUIET ROMANCE

Joel E. Petersen, a widower, living at 4148 Roscoe street, is 62 years old, but he is still young enough to indulge in a secret romance carried on right under the noses of his children.

Mr. Petersen, 62, yesterday took out a license to wed Mrs. Matilda Petersen, a widow, said to live with her daughter at 4417 North Springfield avenue. Mr. Petersen's grown son, with whom he makes his home, didn't know a thing about it till he was told by The Tribune last night.

"Is that so?" he asked. "I knew he had known Mrs. Petersen for a couple of years, but I didn't know they were going to get married. No, they are no relation to each other—that is, unless they have already been married."

Mrs. Petersen to be and who already is, could not be reached last night to tell when the happy event will occur. The prospective bridegroom was also unavailable as he is employed at night.



General Offices and Factory—Hamilton, Ohio, U.S.A.
Branches—New York—Chicago—Boston—Philadelphia—W.
Pittsburg—Detroit—Cincinnati—St. Louis—St. Paul
Also Letter Service Department in All Branch Offices for Producing Thousands

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AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND—SOUTH SEAS
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 service from San Francisco every 24 days.
 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922,
 2839 California Street, San Francisco
 Or Local Steamship and Railroad Agencies

Ocean Travel
Australica
 OCEANIC STEAMSHIP
 PANAMA S. S. LINE, S. S. SIERRA, S. S. MONTE VENEZIA
 San Francisco, 1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22,
 12, Mar. 2, Oceania S. S. Co., 401 Pitt St., S.F.

THE GUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
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Freight
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ASLEVILLE, N. C.
 "Lace of the Sky." Winter tourist headquarters. For booklet, rates, etc. write
BOARD OF TRADE
Marlborough-Blenheim
 Atlantic City, N. J. James White & Sons Co. of

[illegible]

HIGH COURT SAYS STOCK DIVIDEND IS NOT INCOME

Ruling Sends Many Issues to Higher Levels in N. Y. Market.

BAROMETER OF THE MARKET

Average of Closing Prices of Twenty Leading New York Stocks

Table with 2 columns: Date, Average Price. Rows show data for Monday, Jan. 7, and previous days.

STOCKS SHOW STRENGTH

New York, Jan. 7.—[Special.]—The stock market for several hours today, yet there was a rise in the general market and sentiment at times was buoyant.

Now Can Pay Dividends

Many of the companies that have been holding up extra dividends now will be in a position to pay them without penalty. Among these corporations are the United Fruit company, the Atlantic Gulf and West India, Cane, Williams & Wilmore, and several of the Standard and independent oil companies.

Director General's Request

Director General McAdoo's request for estimates of capital for the railroad will be required to raise this year was accepted as indicating the preparations of the government to meet maturing obligations of the roads. It seems to have foreboded the payment of the \$45,000,000 New Haven notes, yet the New Haven stock sold off a point.

There is a strong suspicion that interests formerly identified with the financial sponsors have been quietly accumulating the issue, realizing that the road will receive much benefit from the government's administration.

Liberty Bonds Dumped

Heavy selling of Liberty 4 per cent bonds was again a feature of the bond market. Some enormous blocks were thrown upon the market, the price declining from \$1.80 to \$1.45, the bonds selling fairly at the close.

ON THE BROAD STREET CURB

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—[Special.]—Most interest in the trading on the Broad street curb was attached to the motor group, but there also was increased activity in a large scale at 6 1/2%.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Bid, Ask, Last. Rows include Alcoa, Am. Can., Am. Locomotive, etc.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS

Table with 4 columns: Bid, Ask, Last, Change. Rows include various stock transactions.

CLOSING NEW YORK BID AND ASKED

Table with 4 columns: Bid, Ask, Last, Change. Rows include various stock transactions.

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

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PAKET SOUND TRACTION

Defers Dividend on Pfd.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Paket Sound Traction, Light and Power company held on Jan. 3, it was decided not to declare a dividend on the preferred stock normally payable Jan. 15.

Working Capital Temporarily Unemployed

can earn interest at 3% per annum in this bank by being deposited in reserve account for a limited period.

Bonds

Short Term Notes

A carefully selected list of securities, low in price, attractive in yield; recommended for your consideration for the first of the year investment.

The National City Company

National City Bank Bldg., N. Y. Chicago Office, 127 So. La Salle Street

Working Capital Temporarily Unemployed

can earn interest at 3% per annum in this bank by being deposited in reserve account for a limited period.

2% paid on checking balances. 3% paid on time accounts.

The Northern Trust Company-Bank

Northwest Corner LaSalle & Monroe Streets-Chicago Capital \$2,000,000 Surplus \$2,000,000

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Working Capital Temporarily Unemployed

can earn interest at 3% per annum in this bank by being deposited in reserve account for a limited period.

2% paid on checking balances. 3% paid on time accounts.

The Northern Trust Company-Bank

Northwest Corner LaSalle & Monroe Streets-Chicago Capital \$2,000,000 Surplus \$2,000,000

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1918. * 19

Continental and Commercial

LIABILITIES

LIABILITIES		
Capital		\$ 21,500,000.00
Surplus		5,500,000.00
Undivided Profits		4,983,859.26
Reserved for Taxes		931,967.83
Circulation	\$150,000.00	
Less Amount on Hand	0.00	
		150,000.00
Rediscout with Federal Reserve Bank		19,000,000.00
Liability on Letters of Credit		2,678,672.14
Liability on Acceptances		4,982,482.85
Bonds Borrowed		5,687,980.80
Deposits: Individual	\$134,386,968.27	
Bank	134,409,735.76	
		268,796,704.03

OFFICERS

..... President	H. ERIKINE SMITH..... Asst. Cashier
..... Vice President	DAN NORMAN..... Asst. Asst. Cashier
..... Cashier	GEORGE A. JACKSON..... Asst. Cashier
..... Asst. Cashier	JOHN F. CRADDOCK..... Mar. Credit Dept.
..... Asst. Cashier	JOSEPH MCMURRACH..... Mar. Transact. Dept.
..... Asst. Cashier	E. G. DANIELSON..... Mar. Transact. Dept.

SECTORS

KAMES MAC VEAUGH President Pacific MacVeaugh & Co.	GEORGE W. REYNOLDS President
ROBERT H. MELWELL President Menominee River Lumber	EDWARD P. RIPLEY President A. F. & W. F. L. Co.
F. H. MULLANNA Marsh & McLennan	ALEX. ROBERTSON Vice President
JOY MONTOM President: Morton Saw Co.	JAMES W. STEVENS President: Liberty Life Insurance
ALFRED H. HUTCHINS President: Potomac, Mulligan & Co.	CHARLES H. THORNE Cashier: Potomac
JAMES A. PATTEN Cashier	CHARLES B. THORNE Sawyer Saw & Dr. Co.
HERBERT F. PERKINS Division Manager International Harvester	RALPH VAN VLIETEN Vice President
EDWIN A. POTTER Vice President of American Trust and Savings Bank	HERMAN WALDBERG Vice President
WILLIAM R. RUTH Treasurer: Northern Mill Company	CHARLES H. WEAVER Vice President
ARTHUR REYNOLDS Vice President	FRED F. WEINERHARTNER Lumber, St. Paul, Minn.
	MILTON H. WILSON President: Vico Products

Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank | **The Hibernian Banking Association**

CHICAGO		
Statement of Condition at Commencement of Business		
January 2, 1918.		
RESOURCES		
Time Loans.....		\$15,077,859.23
Bonds and Securities.....	\$7,106,278.97	
Demand Loans.....	2,864,689.08	
Cash and Due from Banks.....	5,959,368.88	15,930,327.98
		<u>\$31,008,178.16</u>
LIABILITIES		
Capital.....		\$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus.....		1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits.....		615,973.87
Reserved for Taxes, Interest and Dividends.....		407,702.61
Demand Deposits.....	\$ 5,455,515.89	
Time Deposits.....	21,528,986.68	26,984,502.48
		<u>\$31,008,178.16</u>
OFFICERS		

OFFICERS		
GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, President.	DAVID R. LEWIS, Vice President.	KENNETH R. McADDEN, Secretary.
JOHN JAY ABRAHAM, Asst. Secretary.	HENRY B. CLARKE, Vice President.	J. P. MURPHY, Mar. Sec'y. Dept.
THOMAS REYNOLDS, Vice President.	LOUIS R. CLARKE, Asst. Sec'y. Dept.	GEORGE ALCAP, Asst. Cashier.
WILLIAM C. CHALMERS, Cashier.	FREDERIC H. HERARD, Cashier.	THOMAS H. McGRATH, Asst. Cashier.
WILLIAM P. KOFF, Secretary.		
DIRECTORS		
GEORGE M. REYNOLDS	ARTHUR REYNOLDS	CHARLES C. ADIST
JOHN JAY ABRAHAM	GEORGE M. REYNOLDS	LOUIS R. CLARKE
WILLIAM C. CHALMERS	ROBERT Z. MENDEL	JOHN J. ABRAHAM
WILLIAM P. KOFF	ROBERT Z. MENDEL	WILLIAM F. HAYES
ARTHUR REYNOLDS	CHARLES H. THORNTON	ADAM REYNOLDS
JOHN JAY ABRAHAM	RALPH VAN VLIET	DAVID R. LEWIS
WILLIAM C. CHALMERS		KENNETH R. McADDEN
WILLIAM P. KOFF		THOMAS H. McGRATH

The capital stock of the CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK (\$3,000,000) and the capital stock of THE HIBERNIAN BANKING ASSOCIATION (\$2,000,000) are owned by the stockholders of the CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

Combined Deposits of These Banks	-	-	-	-	\$335,843,943.52
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*"In Saving, Make Certain
Your Funds Are Safe"*

**Advantages
in owning
Municipal Bonds**

- 1—The soundness of Municipal bonds is not affected by abnormal existing conditions.
- 2—Prompt payment of principal and interest is assured by the taxing power of the community issuing them.
- 3—Municipal Bonds are exempt from Federal Income Tax.
- 4—Municipal Bonds may be secured in *depositories*

Before purchasing oil securities you will pay you to investigate

**BARNETT
OIL & GAS**

a company with an outlet for its entire production and a demand for the products of its refinery greatly exceeding the available supply.

Illustrated book and special letter BB-2 on request

**E. H.
CLARKE
INC.**

Reserve for Taxes.....	36,000.00
Circulation Outstanding.....	100,000.00
Acceptances and Letters of Credit.....	439,919.99
Rediscouts wth Federal Reserve Bank.	2,828,558.69
Deposits.....	31,756,703.03

yielding from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢.

Send for our booklet,
"Bonds As Safe As Our Cities"

William R. Compton Co.
Government and Municipal Bonds
Over a Quarter Century in All Business
100 South La Salle
Chicago
St. Louis Cincinnati
Pittsburgh New York

The Chicago Tribune has an
honorable record of seventy years
as a reliable advertising medium.

CHICAGO, ILL.
Phone Central 5855
N. Y. City Boston Phila. Newark

Proposals for Mimeograph Paper
Sealed proposals will be opened at 2 o'clock
P. M., January 18, 1913, are invited for the
supplying of mimeograph paper and ink. The
work finish for use on mimeograph, in ac-
cording to the specifications of the mimeo-
graphing machine used in the publication.
Proposals should be addressed to
the Department of Public Works, and
endorsed "Proposal for Mimeograph Pa-
per." The Department reserves the right to
reject and of all bids and to split the award
between two or more bidders. Proposals
with the specifications and showing a list
of the mimeographing machine and fac-
tory, to be submitted with bid. Bids to be
submitted in the location of which will be
stated in the proposal.

Advertisements in The Tribune.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.
Household and Domestic.
GIRL-GERMAN SPEAKING, 16 TO 25, 70
sage, in household, for a lady, reliable, steady,
permanent; home for cheerful young woman;
pay of \$100.00 per week; has and desires
Address B 78, Tribune.
GIRL-EXPERIENCED, FOR GEN. HOUSE-
work, 23 years, 5' 6", blonde, reliable, and
sage, \$11 E. Adams-st.
HOUSEKEEPER-TWO EXPERIENCED FAMIL-
ies; 500 rooms home; good position for
one; \$100.00 a five ratings; 2400 Adams St.
173, Tribune.
HOUSEKEEPER-TO CARE PHYSICIAN'S
OFFICE, 2400 Adams St., 173, Tribune.
INFANT'S NURSE-EXPERIENCED, GOOD
Cook, 23 years, 5' 6", blonde, reliable, and
sage, \$11 E. Adams-st.
ILAN CAREY, 614 Michigan-av., Evanston,
Ill. Phone 244.
MAID-WHITE, GENERAL HOUSEWORK.

[illegible]

MURK-AT ONCH; MUST BE EXPERIENCED,
kind, neat and cheerful. Phone Winfield
6890. Female 6'4".

SECOND MAID-COMPETENT; WHITE;
N.Y. Hager, 71 W. 12 St., New York City.
6897.

WOMAN-LINEN-MATURE OF EXTENDED EXPE-
rience in large and refined households and
in charge of household management. Will
hold of middle aged single man. Appli-
cation by letter or personal interview will
not be considered. Answer with general
references and terms. Address with refer-
ences, Tribune.

WOMAN-COMPETENT; WHITE FOR GREY
HAIR AND HOUSEWORK; family of six adults and
two children. Wage \$40 to \$50 according
to address. Address Mrs. J. C. BROWN, Box
Cherokee Ave. Bartlesville, Okla.

WOMAN - WORKS WELL IN ALL HOUSEWORK
no laundry; good wares, food home. Must
be able to cook well. Apply at 202 E. 1st
St. Chicago.

WOMAN OR GIRL-WHITE COMPETENT;
general housework; family of five; 3 room
and bath apt. No smoking; wages \$8. Ad-
dress H D 2837, Tribune.

WOMAN-ELDERLY COUPLE IN SMALL
apartment domestic work and child care.
American woman. Phone Superior 5000.
Apply 1315 Superior St.

WOMAN-LINEN ROOM HOTEL GRAB
bers. 4621 Sheridan st.

Professionals and Trades.

CHINA DECORATOR-1 DAY RA WEEK.

WHEEL & ROLLER WORKS, Agents for
226 N. 90th-st., 24 apt. ALBANY,
INDY.

**EXPLOSION-PROOFED
MAKERS, COPYISTS,
AND TRIMMERS.
ALSO APPRENTICES.**

BEGINNERS CAN EARN GOOD WAGES
WHILE LEARNING TO TRIM HATS. WE
HAVE COMPETENT INSTRUCTORS
WHO WILL SHOW YOU HOW TO
FIT AND MAKE THE BEST OF ALL
HAT WORKROOMS. IDEAL SURROUND-
INGS APPLY MISS PERRY'S
GAGE HAT WORKS,
2241 Indiana-av.

FEEDER - MILKING MACHINE: EXPERT
needed only; steady; 48 hours. Universal
Lumber Co. 616 Federal-st.

FEEDERS FOR CYLINDER AND GORDON
MILLS. Experienced men. Apply
scale, Russell-Leach Co. 616 Federal-st.

FINISHERS

On ladies' high class suits.
Room 510, 616 S. Michigan.

FORKLIFT-MIDDLE AGED, COMPETENT
to take charge of force & drive's control

**GIRLS,
EXPERIENCED DIPPERS,
ALSO TO WRAP AND PACK
CANDY. GOOD WAGES,
PLEASANT WORKING CON-
DITIONS, NO OVERTIME OR
NIGHT WORK. ALSO GIRLS
FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS,
MUST BRING SCHOOL CER-
TIFICATES. ASK FOR TIME-
KEEPER.**

**BUNTE BROTHERS,
780 W. MONROE-ST.,
1ST FLOOR.**

**GIRLS FOR LIGHT
FACTORY WORK.
Permanent Employment.**

Good working conditions.
RAND, McNALLY & CO.,
586 So. Clark-st.
GIRLS-16 and OVER, FOR
light factory work.
PHOENIX HERMETIC CO.,
2444 W. 16TH-ST.
GIRLS- FOR ASSEMBLING; CLEAN WORK
light and easy; no experience necessary;
steady employment; hours 7:30 to 5:15
Monday-Saturday. 822 E. Clifton-st. 2nd
floor.
GIRLS- OVER 18 YEARS; LIGHT, PLEAS-
ant factory work. No experience necessary.
National Candy Co., 323 W. Main-st.
GIRLS- MUST BE 16 YEARS OR OVER
FOR LIGHT ASSEMBLY WORK.
E. G. BAAL COMPANY,
4416 N. WOODWARD.
GIRLS- ABOUT 20 FOR LIGHT FACTORY
work. Good pay. Clean factory. Steady
work. Apply 1501 W. 12th-st. between S
and E only.
GIRLS- EXPERIENCED ON WINDING MA-
chines; good pay. Strict hours. No
marked-up. 11th floor.
GIRLS- OVER 18 YEARS IN TABLE. APPLY BE-
FORE 11:30 A. M. State-st.

Majestic Theater Bldg. Fourth Floor.
 MILLINERS MAKEUP TRIMMERS FREE
 HARRERS AND COIFFERS ALL WORK
 FURK. HIGHEST SALARIES IN CITY TO
 FOOD WORKERS POSITIONS THE YEAR
 ROUND.
 HOURS 8:30 TO 5:30
 APPLY READY TO WORK
 CONSOLIDATED MILLINERY CO.
 35 S. WABASH-AV.
 MILLINERY MAKERS - EX-
 perlenced in fine work
 permanent position.
 LUCIE, LTD.,
 1400 Lake Shore Drive.
 MILLINERY WORKERS.
 25 MILLINERS.
 Trimmers, corsetts, makers to go to work
 once. You can make \$10.00 to \$15.00 daily
 pay highest prices for piece work on
 Suits and Summer dresses and

Steady work from now to Mar 1st.
Moosehead Farming, 178 N. Williams St.,
MILINERY OPERATORS-EXPERIENCED
and new Milners. Good salary. No
experience paid. Apply at once. Ready for work.
Next West House, 609 W. 1st St.,
Grand Forks, N.D.

CHEMIST CLASSES WHO THOROUGHLY
understand medicine. Institute for
Education, Hospital Sand, Ogden, Missouri.
OPERATORS-EXPERIENCED ON WORKING
clothes and mittens; good salary. NOT
NIGHT WORK. MFC Co. 201 Broadway,
New York City.

PRESS OPERATORS FOR
day and night work; good
wages and bonus, with ex-
cellent working conditions.
Apply Employment Dept.,
Continental Can Co., Inc.,
2201 S. Halsted.

NIGHT PRESS OPERATORS EXPERIENCED,
and novices on standard plating
machine. Good salary. Steady work. Apply
to Milwaukeeer.

23

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
SLIGHTLY USED
AND SECOND HAND
PIANOS

[illegible]

Chickering, rosewood case
Vose & Sons, rosewood case.....
Cumston, Hallett & Co., ebony.....
Meister, mahg. case

[illegible]

of charge. Call at BEDAL BROS. 87
3956 S. State, day or evenings.
FOR \$20 YOU CAN BUY IN OUR
house B an up to date talking

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OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE WISH
improve their voices: lessons 50c

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